

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VII.—NO. 2

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

**W. M. GRAYSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc.  
Office Main St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.  
Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

**J. G. GORDON**, Barrister, Advocate, etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St. Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

**W. J. NELSON**, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer. Room 10, Aberdeen House, River St. E., Moose Jaw.

**JOHNSTONE & JONES**, Barristers, Solicitors, Advocates, Etc.  
Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose St., Regina.  
T. C. JOHNSTONE. FRED JONES, B.A.

**A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M.**  
Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

**D. R. F. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S.**  
Surgeon-Dentist.  
Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month.  
Satisfaction given both in workmanship and prices.  
Regina office open from 18 to 29 of each month.

**W. D. COWAN, L.D.S., D.D.S., S.**  
Dentist, of the oldest Dental College in the world, visits Moose Jaw staying at the Dining Hall on the first Monday and following Tuesday of every month.

**H. McDUGALL**, Deputy Registrar  
Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**SEYMOUR GREEN**, Insurance agent;  
Issues Marriage Licenses; School Debentures bought; Homestead entries made; Full list of all lands open for entry in the Moose Jaw District; Farms for sale with from 50 to 200 acres under cultivation, easy payments; C. P. R. and Hudson Bay lands for sale. Money to Loan.

**I. O. F.**  
Court Moose Jaw, No. 369, holds its regular meeting in Annable Hall, on the last Tuesday in each month, at 8 o'clock p.m. Every member is requested to attend.  
Next regular meeting will be held on Tuesday, July 23rd.  
R. W. Timmins, C.R. C. L. Ross, R.S.

**JNO. BRASS**,  
Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

CROSBIE BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

**O. B. FYSH**,  
Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiff's work left at Mr. Wm. Grayson's office will receive prompt attention.

**LUMBER - YARD AND FACTORY.**

Building material of all kinds on hand. We manufacture windows, doors, frames, scroll sawing, &c. Any of the above not in stock made to order on shortest notice. We are headquarters for screens, windows, and doors. Cedar and spruce posts for fencing. Fancy or plain pickets for fencing. We have on hand a quantity of chop, and have just received a car of oak wood. Call and get our cash prices; you will find them right.

**E. Simpson & Co.**

**FOR WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,**

The pick of the choicest brands selected from the markets of both hemispheres, also American Lager, Domestic Ale and Porter, Guinness's Stout, and Bass' Pale Ale, call on or write to

**OCTAVIUS FIELD.**

Terms Cash.

Store closes at 18 o'clock; take notice and govern yourselves accordingly.

## THE GREAT

### CASH CLEARING SALE

#### Still Booming

....AT....

## T. W. Robinson's

And judging from the marvellous increase in our Cash Sales those many bargains are appreciated by our customers; we still have many odd lines left which we purpose clearing out, and as promised in last issue of THE TIMES, we take pleasure in quoting more prices; knowing that customers as well as ourselves will be greatly benefitted, as we need the money and you need the goods. But those bargains must be seen in order for you to judge the wonderful values we are offering. Take a good look through, we take pleasure in showing and quoting you prices.

Men's suits for 5, 8 and 11 dollars, worth nearly from 3 to 5 dollars more.

Men's summer coats clearing out at cost and less.

A lot of men's overalls, take your choice for 50 cents.

Boys' suits away down. There are too many prices to quote; you must see them.

Men's tan bala. \$5.00 for \$3.00, \$2.25 for \$1.50.

Canvass shoes your choice for \$1.00.

Carpets and Rugs. A beautiful large rug, \$4.00 for \$2.75; \$3.00 for \$2.00. Small ones as low as 45 cents. Remnants of Carpet at your own price, also a good Union carpet, 65 cents for 45 cents, Hemp 25 cents for 18 cents.

Canton flannel 10 cents for 7 1/2 cents.

Flannelettes, colored, 10 cents for 5 cents; white, 10 cents for 6 cents.

Fast colored dress gingham 10 cents for 6 cents.

White muslins, 35 cents for 20 cents; 20 cents for 12 1/2 cents.

Ladies' blouses at cost.

Ladies' Waterproofs, \$6.00 for \$3.50; \$5.00 for \$3.00. These are A 1 quality.

Ladies' belts from 15 cents up.

Ladies' straw hats, \$1.40 for 90 cents; \$1.00 for 70 cents; 75 cents for 50 cents.

Corsets 50 cents per pair.

Table covers, \$2.00 reduced to \$1.40; 75 and 90 cents reduced to 55 cents; 50 cents reduced to 35 cents.

Marsilles quilts, \$2.00 for \$1.50; \$1.85 for \$1.35.

Honeycomb quilts, \$1.35 for \$1.00.

Lace Curtains \$5.50 for 3.75; \$4.50 for \$3.00; \$2.00 for \$1.40; \$1.00 for 75 cents.

Side board scarfs at cost.

See the 5 cent towels and towelings.

Table linens, 35 cents for 22 cents; 25 cents for 18 cents.

See our 50 cent window; see our \$1.00 window for bargains.

An inspection of those goods will convince you of the great values we are offering at

## T. W. Robinson's

## NEWS OF THE SCHOOLS.

### RESULTS OF THE JUNIOR PROMOTION EXAMINATIONS.

#### Well Deserved Holidays for Pupils and Staff—Scant Time Given for Preparation of School Exhibit for the Fair.

The first of the month brought the hot wave and the holidays. Had the warm weather come sooner there would have been some cross youngsters in the homes of our townpeople. It is rather difficult to imagine what the teachers would have done with sixty or sixty-five children confined in one room. Fortunately the weather was cool up to the last day.

Examinations were held in all standards except the lowest. Entrance and Promotion from III to IV are government examinations, the results of which will not be known for a month.

Progress of scholars in the lower standards has been much hindered owing to the unfortunate way in which the room has been crowded. The teachers deserve congratulation on the very creditable examination so many scholars have passed.

School closed quietly. Some three or four weeks ago a list of subjects required for exhibition purposes were received. The examinations for promotion and certificates were so close at hand that little could be done. The junior classes were given examinations a week before the close, that the last week might be devoted to preparation of a small exhibit. The result was that there was but little time for closing exercises. The few parents who called on Friday were entertained to an impromptu concert.

Miss Dickie and Miss Burnett, teachers in the Junior and Primary Departments, left on the first train for a trip to the east. They will spend the holidays absorbing brain food in the Maritime provinces. Mr. Lavoie will holiday in Moose Jaw. The Principal is working with a number of scholars on exhibition work. Next week he leaves for Regina to read papers of those trying for certificates.

We publish below a list of the results in the Junior Department, with a list of promotions. In certain cases of failure it has been decided to permit scholars who were thought worthy, an attempt to keep up with their classmates. They will work in their new class for six weeks as probationers. If their teacher sees they are not doing the work of their standard they will return to their former class and try the next promotion examination.

#### STANDARD I, PART II.

Literature.—B Leslie Wallace; C Alex. Brass, John Woolman, Fred Jones, Pauline Annable, Henry Kern; D Peter Armstrong, Trevor Kent, Jean Grayson, Stanley Ostrander.

Reading.—B (Pauline Annable, Alex. Brass, Jean Grayson, Leslie Wallace, eq) Trevor Kent; C Henry Kern, Jno. Woolman, Fred Jones.

Spelling.—A Alex. Brass; B Leslie Wallace, Henry Kern, Jno. Woolman, Jean Grayson; C Pauline Annable, Fred Jones; D Stanley Ostrander.

Writing.—B Pauline Annable, A. Brass, Leslie Wallace, eq; C Jean Grayson, Henry Kern, Jno. Woolman, Fred Jones and Peter Armstrong, eq; D Trevor Kent, Stanley Ostrander.

Arithmetic.—B Alex. Brass, Henry Kern, Leslie Wallace, Peter Armstrong, John Woolman; C Pauline Annable, Fred Jones, Trevor Kent; D Jean Grayson, Stanley Ostrander.

Geography.—B Henry Kern, Fred Jones, Jno. Woolman, Leslie Wallace, Peter Armstrong, Pauline Annable; C Alex. Brass, Trevor Kent, eq; Jean Grayson; D Stanley Ostrander.

Composition.—B Leslie Wallace, Pauline Annable; C Alex. Brass, John Woolman, Peter Armstrong; D (Henry Kern, Trevor Kent, eq), Fred Jones, Jean Grayson, Stanley Ostrander.

Promoted to Standard II.—1 Leslie Wallace, 2 Alex. Brass, 3 Pauline Annable, 4 Henry Kern, 5 John Woolman.

#### STANDARD II, JUNIOR.

Literature.—A Nellie Stacey; B Eva Beard, Florence Thompson, Bertha Targett, John Brass, Owen McLeod; C John McLeod, Marion Morrison, Clara Mann, Harry Ostrander; D Alfred Little.

Reading.—B (Eva Beard, Nellie Stacey, eq) Florence Thompson, Jno. Brass, Clara Mann; C Bertha Targett, Marion Morrison, Geo. Tapley, Owen McLeod; D Harry Ostrander, Alfred Little, Jno. McLeod, eq.

Spelling.—A (Eva Beard, Florence Thompson, Jno. Brass, eq), Nellie

Stacey, Bertha Targett; B Clara Mann, Owen McLeod, Marion Morrison, Alfred Little; C John McLeod; D Harry Ostrander, Geo. Tapley.

Arithmetic.—A John Brass; B Nellie Stacey, Eva Beard, Florence Thompson, Harry Ostrander, Geo. Tapley, John McLeod; C Clara Mann, Owen McLeod, Marion Morrison, Alfred Little, Bertha Targett, eq.

Writing.—B Eva Beard, Florence Thompson, John Brass, eq, Nellie Stacey; C Geo. Tapley, Alfred Little, eq, Marion Morrison, Clara Mann, John McLeod, eq; D Harry Ostrander, Bertha Targett, Owen McLeod.

Geography.—B John McLeod, Florence Thompson, Eva Beard, Nellie Stacey, Marion Morrison; C Clara Mann, Harry Ostrander, eq, Owen McLeod, Alfred Little, Bertha Targett; D Geo. Tapley.

Composition.—B Eva Beard; C Florence Thompson, (John Brass, Bertha Targett, eq), Marion Morrison, Nellie Stacey; D Harry Ostrander, Clara Mann, Jno. McLeod, Owen McLeod, Alfred Little, Geo. Tapley.

Promoted to Standard III, Sr.—1 Eva Beard, 2 Florence Thompson, Nellie Stacey, eq, 4 Jno. Brass, 5 Bertha Targett, 6 Marion Morrison, 7 Clara Mann. On probation.—J. McLeod, Owen McLeod, H. Ostrander, Alfred Little, Geo. Tapley.

#### STANDARD II SENIOR.

Literature.—B Jno. Thomson, Archie Hood, Grace Baker; C Etta Rorison, Percy Simington, Vanalda Langford, Adam Bull, (Lanty Ostrander, Wesley Woolman eq); D Clara Jones, Minnie Smale, Belle Thompson.

Reading.—B Percy Simington, Grace Baker, Archie Hood, Belle Thompson, Albert Lowe, John Thomson, eq; Vanalda Langford, Wesley Woolman; D Adam Bull.

Arithmetic.—A Jno. Thomson, B Percy Simington, Archie Hood, Etta Rorison, Belle Thompson; C Adam Bull, Lanty Ostrander, Grace Baker, Minnie Smale, Albert Lowe, Vanalda Langford; D Wesley Woolman, Clara Jones, Bessie Robinson.

Geography.—B (Lanty Ostrander, Adam Bull eq), Jno. Thomson, Archie Hood, Percy Simington, Albert Lowe, (Vanalda Langford, Etta Rorison eq), Grace Baker, Bessie Robinson; C Belle Thompson, Wesley Woolman, Minnie Smale, Clara Jones.

Composition.—B Bessie Robinson, Grace Baker; C Vanalda Langford, Percy Simington, Lanty Ostrander, Jno. Thomson; D Etta Rorison, Clara Jones, Archie Hood, Albert Lowe eq, Minnie Smale, Wesley Woolman, Adam Bull, Belle Thompson.

Writing.—B Percy Simington, John Thomson, Belle Thompson, Grace Baker; C Archie Hood, Etta Rorison; D Albert Lowe, Lanty Ostrander, Wesley Woolman, Vanalda Langford, Adam Bull.

Spelling.—Percy Simington, Etta Rorison; B John Thomson, Grace Baker; C Wesley Woolman, Vanalda Langford, Archie Hood; D Albert Lowe, Belle Thompson, (Adam Bull, Lanty Ostrander eq).

Promoted to Standard III.—1 Percy Simington, 2 Jno. Thomson, 3 Etta Rorison, 4 Grace Baker, 5 Archie Hood.

On Probation.—Lanty Ostrander, Adam Bull.

#### STANDARD III JUNIOR.

Literature.—B Douglas Nicolle, Daisy Drummond, Willie Emerson, (Arthur Little, Violet Thompson eq), Ida Fenwick, Jas. Rollo; C Emily Tapley, (Lizzie Hood, Pearl Langford eq), Gordon Rollo, Maggie Barber; D Percy McLeod, Ellen Targett, Thos. White, Maggie Ivor, Stanley McLeod, Willie Barber, Bertha Hannah.

Arithmetic.—A Willie Emerson, Willie Barber; B Thos. White, Emily Tapley, Douglas Nicolle, Gordon Rollo, Violet Thompson, Percy McLeod, Ellen Targett, Daisy Drummond, Jas. Rollo eq; C Arthur Little, Pearl Langford, Maggie Barber, Ida Fenwick eq; D Maggie Ivor; D Lizzie Hood, Bertha Hannah, Stanley McLeod.

Reading.—A Violet Thompson, Emily Tapley; B Thos. White, Douglas Nicolle, Willie Emerson, Daisy Drummond, Ida Fenwick, (Bertha Hannah, Arthur Little eq), (Lizzie Hood, Gordon Rollo eq), Maggie Barber, Pearl Langford; C Stanley McLeod, Maggie Ivor, Ellen Targett, Percy McLeod; D Willie Barber.

Spelling.—A Bertha Hannah, Violet Thompson, Jas. Rollo, Douglas Nicolle, Thos. White, Arthur Little; B Lizzie Hood, Daisy Drummond, Ida Fenwick, Pearl Langford, Maggie Ivor; C Willie Emerson, Stanley McLeod, Gordon Rollo, Ellen Targett; D Emily Tapley, Percy McLeod, Willie Barber, Maggie Barber.

Geography.—A Gordon Rollo, Willie Emerson; B Ida Fenwick, (Douglas Nicolle, Thos. White, eq), Violet Thompson, Emily Tapley, Arthur Little, Daisy Drummond, Percy McLeod, Willie Barber, Maggie Barber, Pearl Langford; C (Stanley McLeod, Ellen Targett, eq), Jas. Rollo, Bertha Hannah, Lizzie Hood; D Maggie Ivor.

Composition.—B Violet Thompson, Daisy Drummond, (Arthur Little, Lizzie Hood, eq) Willie Emerson, Percy McLeod, (Gordon Rollo, Douglas Nicolle, Maggie Barber, eq); C Ida Fenwick, Pearl Langford, eq, Thos. White, Emily Tapley, Jas. Rollo; D Ellen Targett, Willie Barber, Stanley McLeod, (Bertha Hannah, Maggie Ivor, eq).

Writing.—A Arthur Little; B Violet Thompson, Thos. White, (Daisy Drummond, Bertha Hannah, eq), Maggie Barber, Emily Tapley, (James Rollo, Willie Emerson, eq), Lizzie Hood, Maggie Ivor, (Percy McLeod, Douglas Nicolle, eq); C Gordon Rollo, Willie Barber, (Pearl Langford, Ida Fenwick, eq); D Stanley McLeod, Ellen Targett.

Promotion to Standard III, Sr.—1 Violet Thompson, 2 Douglas Nicolle, 3 Willie Emerson, 4 Daisy Drummond, 5 Arthur Little, 6 Thos. White, 7 Emily Tapley, 8 (Ida Fenwick, Gordon Rollo, eq) 10 Lizzie Hood, 11 Pearl Langford, 12 Jas. Rollo. On probation.—Maggie Barber, Percy McLeod.

#### FAREWELL TO MR. STACEY.

The Royal Templars Express to Rev. Mr. Stacey Their Regret at His Removal.

The regular weekly meeting of the Royal Degree members of the R. T. of T., held on Tuesday, was, owing to the rain storm of the early evening not so largely attended as usual. Select Councilor Nelson occupied the chair, J. E. Annable, the Past Councilor, in the absence of Mr. Stacey, presided over the meeting.

The Vice-Councilor's chair—Much general business was transacted including the installation by Past Grand Councilor Stacey of the following officers, elected for the current half year: Select Councilor, W. J. Nelson; Past Councilor, J. E. Annable; Vice-Councilor, Mrs. Geo. Barber; Recording Secretary, James Findlay; Financial Secretary, J. E. A. Potvin; Treasurer, Mary Winn; Chaplain, Knoch Colpitts; Herald, Wm. Snow; Guard, Annie Case; Sentinel, Geo. H. Barber. R. W. Timmins assisted the Rev. Mr. Stacey as Grand Herald, during the introductory ceremony. The recording secretary has nominated Evan Wilson as his assistant, and the Herald has appointed Miss Dena Battell to be deputy herald.

The literary programme was dispensed with, the balance of the evening being devoted to bidding farewell to Rev. Mr. Stacey. Speeches were made by Select Councilor Nelson, J. E. Annable, E. Colpitts, R. W. Timmins, and Mrs. Geo. Barber. Mr. Stacey made a fitting reply to their remarks in "Hope, Love and Truth" wished the Council and the Templars success generally every success until the fatal scourge of drink should be driven from the land and prohibition become the proud law of Canada.

This Council has lost one of its most active and enthusiastic members in the departure of Mr. Stacey. He has ever been the fearless exponent of the cause of Temperance; in the pulpit and on the platform he has ever had the courage of his convictions and has ever raised his voice fearlessly against the demon alcohol. His energy, enthusiasm and ability as a public speaker has secured for him the greatest honors in the ranks of Royal Templarism. He has held the office of Select Councilor in the local lodge here; he has presided over the Grand Council of the N.W.T. as its chief executive officer, holding the office of Grand Councilor for the year 1893-94. In March, 1894, he attended, as the representative of the Grand Council the meeting of the Dominion Council of Royal Templars for Canada and Newfoundland, held at Hamilton, Ont. Here Mr. Stacey was elected to fill the high office of Dominion Chaplain, an office he now holds.

The Templars, as a recognition of their appreciation of Mr. Stacey as a brother and fellow worker, attended in a body the Methodist church on Sunday evening last, when the rev. gentleman preached his farewell sermon.

#### Morse Wakes Up.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—Morse, like Rip Van Winkle, has ended his sleep, and from what he has been told it is high time he woke up and attended to business.

Condor Harry Hubbell, who so nobly won and rec'd the bronze medal (without a blemish) forgets the fact that his score would disgrace any sportsman. Better stick to pot shots.

Bob Martin is strictly in it with his team of flyers—a little too fast for some of them, Bob; better cut the tobacco brake.

It is rumored that a young man who sports a gorgeous moustache is about to dispose of his land, heart and fortune. Although he is not frank enough to admit his own weakness he is outrageously frank in exposing other people's affairs of the heart.

Condor Card says he does not enjoy his meals now at Swift Current. What's the reason, Fred G. when informed he has not the slightest intention of removing to Swift Current, heart and fortune. Although he is not frank enough to admit his own weakness he is outrageously frank in exposing other people's affairs of the heart.

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## DOMINION DAY DOINGS.

### BUFFALO LAKE PATRONS HOLD A NINETEENTH PICNIC.

#### Where the Attractions Were Speeches and Baseball—Gun Club and Rifle Range Scores—St. John's Church Garden Party.

The rain which fell on Monday, July 1st, came too late to interfere with celebration programmes. Indeed very little of it came to Moose Jaw at all, although some parts of the district were well soaked, and east of Pasqua there was a four-hour downpour. The Patrons' picnic at McCoy's on Buffalo Lake drew an immense crowd from town, and every part of the surrounding country was represented in the gathering. The place chosen is an admirable spot for a picnic, and had the heat been less intense the outing would have been most pleasurable.

Mr. Rathwell acted as chairman at an afternoon programme. Mr. Nelson delivered a patriotic oration, abounding in facts, figures, rhetoric, simile, antonyms, synonyms, and poetry in short metre, long metre and blank verse, embracing ballads, songs, serious and comic, hymns, odes, anthems, elegies, sonnets, poetry didactic and poetry satirical, presenting dramas in comedy and tragedy. It was a carefully prepared and masterly delivery, and evoked cheers.

Mr. Ross spoke briefly, turning his attention to Territorial politics and urging that the day has come when provincial powers and a fixed subsidy should be given the North-West.

Mr. Nelson umpired a ball game in which the town team wrested victory from Buffalo Lake. The scorching sun wilted several of the players. McCarty of the rural team was in his usual faultless form, but their field was outplayed by the town boys. The players and score:

MOOSE JAW			BUFFALO LAKE		
NAME	SCORE	POINTS	NAME	SCORE	POINTS
R. Hunt	3	0	G. Turford	0	0
J. Highland	3	0	J. Smith	2	2
F. McLeod	3	0	R. Franks	2	2
Ed Bull	0	0	J. McCarty	2	2
W. Simington	0	0	A. Dalrymple	1	1
G. Tollock	2	2	St. McCarty	2	2
Ed Baxter	1	1	E. Evans	1	1
Wm. Simington	4	4	J. Thompson	1	1
Chas. Cowan	1	1	G. McCarty	2	2
Total	18	13			

#### THE RIFLE MATCHES

Much interest was displayed in the competition at the rifle range in town, the only drawback being the excessive heat. Prizes were won as follows:

FIRST COMPETITION—RANGE 200, 400 AND 500 YARDS.

NAME	SCORE	POINTS
C. Thompson	silver medal and \$5 cash	70
John Doan	water net and \$1.00	72
E. F. Burpee	box cigars	68
Ed McVaneal	1 pair slippers	68
G. Holdsworth	1 whip	65
H. W. Carter	cash tobacco	63

SECOND COMPETITION—RANGE 400 YARDS.

NAME	SCORE	POINTS
John McNeill	silver case basket & \$1	20
John Wellington	box cigars	17
Thos. Withrow	1 razor	16
Jas. Mair	1 pair slippers	16
Jas. Wilson	wood to value of \$1	25
C. A. Gave	fruit to value of \$1	21

LADIES' COMPETITION—RANGE 200 YARDS.

NAME	SCORE	POINTS
Mrs. Carter	H. W. Carter silver case basket & \$1	20
Mrs. Gave	C. Thompson silver case basket & \$1	20
Mrs. Furman	W. Thibault set of 25 cash	22
Mrs. Sheppard	John Doan 1 pair slippers	22
Mrs. Cullen	Jas. Cullen 1 brooch	21
Mrs. Wilson	J	



## FAMOUS SCOTLAND YARD.

### SOMETHING ABOUT LONDON'S GREAT POLICE FORCE.

Scotland Yard owes its fame to Dickens—over 15,000 men who manage to keep the City reasonably free from crime—Exposure of Corruption—Salaries and Rules of the Force.

Scotland Yard the most famous detective centre in the world, owes its fame to fiction—that is, to novels. Story writers, led by Charles Dickens, have centered detective tales without number about it, and Scotland Yard, as the public knows it, is their creation. Many writers of romance, good and bad, have had a hand in its building, and it is a strange and wonderful structure.

Shrewd sleuths on duty lounge about it, waiting for great crimes which they may clear away, and in their idle moments telling gossamer stories of extraordinary sinners. Shrewd sleuths on duty, clad ever in elaborate disguises, glide from dark doorways out into the highways and the byways to recover stolen necklaces of incredible value, to find abducted maidens, to hunt down Jack-the-Ripper, to solve the dark and bloody puzzles of impossibly mysterious murders.

#### THE REAL SCOTLAND YARD.

This is the Scotland Yard of fiction. The Scotland Yard of fact is a handsome red brick building, elaborately trimmed with graystone, and facing the Thames. It is one of the highest buildings in London and somewhat resembles the modern American office building.

Its interior is very plain and matter-of-fact, with smooth white walls and tiled corridors. Nowhere within its doors is there any hint of sensationalism. The building was designed especially to afford a headquarters for the vast police business of the British metropolis, and it is business—from its foundation stones to its weather vane.

But the real Scotland Yard is as interesting in its way as the Scotland Yard of the fictionists has been. One reason why most

and a habit of emphasizing his conversation by the aid of a corpulent forefinger, which was in constant juxtaposition with his eyes or nose, "was, in reality, Inspector Field, whose memory is still green. Field was also the original J. Inspector. But, in "Black House," Inspector Skelton, one of Dickens's characters, was Inspector Walker in real life.

There are many men still on the force who remember Thornton, the man whom Dickens changed to "Dornton," the Sergeant "famous for pursuing the inductive process, and, from small beginnings, working on from clue to clue until he bags his man." Sergeant Mith, who told the butcher's story at the detective's party in the office of Household Words, is Sergeant Smith, still alive and hearty. To this day he seems qualified to play the part of a butcher's boy in order to spy upon receivers of stolen goods, and one can understand that "even while he spoke he became the greasy, sloopy, sly, good-natured, suspicious, chuckle-headed and confiding young butcher. His very hair seemed to have auct in it, as he made it smooth upon his head, and his fresh complexion to be lubricated with large quantities of animal food."

A tragic story is that of the detective whom Dickens celebrated as "Sergeant Wither" in his youth. His true name was Whitcher, and he did for thirty years good and faithful work in Scotland Yard. At last he was assigned to the "Road Murder Case," a crime somewhat similar in its circumstances to the Borden murder in Fall River, Mass. The victim was a young girl. Detective Whitcher suspected and arrested her stepfather.

When the case went to court it was found that he had little real evidence, and public sentiment was overwhelmingly opposed to him in London and in American cities for a crime of population, and some reason for the English balance of virtue will be found in the greater number of policemen there.

#### AS DICKENS KNEW THEM.

It was these three rooms which Dickens knew. Detectives and police were under separate administrations, and detectives were called upon only when the police made a failure of a case. Any one who was willing to pay the cost anywhere in the United Kingdom had the right to call for a detective from Scotland Yard, however, and it was by no means unusual for members of this famous group of detectives to be sent outside of the Queen's domain. At present a Scotland Yard detective is not allowed to leave London, except on rare occasions.

It was from this old force that Dickens gathered material for the detective sketches which first made him famous. Inspector

The ranks are these: Constable, sergeant, inspector (analogous to the New York police captain); superintendent (analogous to the New York Inspector); chief superintendent (analogous to the New York Superintendent). Beyond these there are a commissioner and three assistant commissioners. These, in turn, are subordinate to the Home Secretary—now Mr. Asquith—who is also known as the Secretary of State. The Home Secretary is, in fact, a Commissioner and a Government Minister, as the Home Secretary is a Queen's Cabinet Minister.

#### FAVORITISM IMPOSSIBLE.

The safeguards against favoritism in the acceptance of men for the force are many. The candidate is first examined by a district or precinct surgeon, and then by a chief surgeon appointed by the Home Secretary. Then he may be put on probation for four, ten days or longer, during which time he receives a small wage and is drilled on the drill ground at Scotland Yard, residence, meanwhile in the candidates' barracks. After probation he is placed into some district or precinct in which a vacancy exists, and must live, and, if he is married, his family must live, in that district.

Promotions are made every week, and their reasons and results are published in a weekly "Police Order." A candidate whose work seems to have merited promotion is recommended to a committee of inspectors for advancement by the sergeant. This committee considers the case and may promote the constable to a sergeantship. No one can hold an important position unless he rises from the ranks, and none but men who have risen from the ranks can pass upon his merits. There is, besides a Promotion Board, consisting of six superintendents and an assistant commissioner, who must approve every promotion decided upon by any of the committees before it can go into effect. The Home Secretary has summary power of removal, but he has no power of appointment. A man recommended by the Queen herself would have to go through this routine and begin at 24 shillings a week before he could attain an important position in the police.

#### NOT AS CLEVER AS AMERICANS.

Constables must stop disturbances, prevent thieves from watching property, see to the enforcement of street ordinances and arrest disorderly persons. They are scarcely expected to pursue and capture evil-doers after a crime has been committed, however—that is the work of the detective department. This is not admitted in London, but it is proved by the fact that a constable who distinguishes himself by actually arresting a burglar, a highway robber, a murderer, an important pick-pocket or any other serious sinner, is almost invariably and very promptly promoted. It is partly in that way that the detective force is recruited. Many men are chosen for it, also, out of the two hundred or three hundred constables who, during the "season"—the months when royalty are in town—perform the duties of constables in "plain clothes."

#### CRIME IN LONDON.

Crimes of violence are disappearing from London. Highway robberies—or "garrotto robberies," as they are called—are almost entirely a thing of the past, and only about a year for both the city and county. Burglaries are so infrequent as to be almost unknown, and even pick-pocketing is no longer profitable or popular. Counterfeiting is carried on only on a small scale, and the nature of the English bank note makes anything like our "green-geese game" impossible.

But there is a class of elaborate swindling going on constantly in London and the Whitechapel district is the resort of hundreds of desperate characters who operate most of the time out of town, and in town when they can. They bring their stolen goods to Whitechapel to be disposed of, and carouse away their gains with some of the 30,000 depraved women who inhabit that district alone.

#### For Hypnotic Criminals.

A good story is told of a judge who lately had the hypnotic plex raised before him by a burglar. The prisoner claimed that he did not know he was "burgling"; that he did it automatically and unconsciously, under the direction of a hypnotist. The judge said he would admit the full benefit of the law and also of his hypnotic misfortune. He thereupon sentenced the man to ten years in prison, but told him he could, if he chose, send for the hypnotist and have himself made unconscious for the entire term of his imprisonment.

#### Two Hundred Pound Standard.

Only a good cow will pay any profit at all now. Only the wise, skillful farmer can make any profit out of even a good cow now. What, then, is the reasonable conclusion of these facts? Test the cows now if we never did before. Don't lose money needlessly a day longer. Get rid of every cow that by a fair test and calculation will not make at least 200 pounds of butter a year. If we cannot make interest we should certainly stop paying the principal. If we are ever going to move in a thoroughbred dairy hall we should do it now. If we are ever going to buy good dairy knowledge, do it now. If we are ever going to make a close, hard study of true dairy management, do it now.

#### A Famous Correspondent.

Dr. William Howard Russell, the English war correspondent, recently celebrated his 74th birthday. He began his work with the London Times in 1843, and represented that paper during the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, the civil war in the United States, the Austro-Prussian war and the Franco-German war.

#### She Won't Tell.

McSwatters—I know a woman who can keep a secret. Who? McSwatters—My grandmother. McSwatters—But your grandmother is dead. McSwatters—Well, that's the only one I know of.

#### A Stagnant Man.

A Stagnant Man, man has nearly finished a robe made wholly of cat skins.

## STORMING OF LUCKNOW.

### A STIRRING INCIDENT OF THE INDIAN MUTINY.

The Most Famous of Sir Colin Campbell's Many Campaigns—A Remarkable and Romantic Story of "Jessie's Dream."—Impressive Scenes on the Approach of the Highlanders.

Sir Colin Campbell it was who stormed Lucknow in 1857. The dream of the corporal's wife is known wherever the English language is read or spoken, and for this famous march Sir Colin Campbell, son of a Glasgow carpenter, became Lord Clyde, of Clydesdale.

Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper, of January 16, 1888, gives a true account of the remarkable and romantic story of "Jessie's Dream." It will be read with peculiar interest by the younger generations, and we give it in full as follows, the account being related by one of the rescued party, the lady of an officer at Lucknow, and given in her own words:

On every side death stared us in the face; no human life could exist any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so and they all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us.

As conveying orders to the batteries and supplying men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of nervous excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, "her father should return from the ploughing." She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless and breathless.

APPARENTLY BREATHLESS. Her head resting on my lap, I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild, unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me toward her, and exclaimed—

"Dinna ye hear it! dinna ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreaming; it's the slogan of the Highlanders! We're saved! We're saved!"

#### HARK, THE SLOGAN.

"Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with fervor, and her face felt utterly bewildered; my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving; but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men—

"Courage! courage! back to the slogan—to the Macgregor, the grandest of them all. Here's help at last!"

"To describe the effect of these words on the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened with intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot broke out anew, as the cannon shook his place of the Highlanders' drums, and the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk to the ground sprang to her feet, and cried, in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line—

#### LISTEN TO THE PIROCH.

"Will ye no' believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, d'ye hear?"

"At that moment we seemed, indeed, to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the piroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy nor from the work of the Sappers. No, it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succor to their friends in need.

#### RELIEF AT LAST.

"Never surely was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residence of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured words of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from thousands lips a great shout of joy, which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigour to that blessed piroch. To our cheer of 'God save the Queen,' they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, 'Should Auld Acquaintance Be Forgot,' etc.

"After that nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the general on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipes marched round the table playing once more the familiar air of 'Auld Lang Syne.'"

#### Painfully Introduced.

The happy faculty of smooth, impromptu speaking is not possessed by many. The lack of it often places speaker and subject at a disadvantage. A well-known lecturer, who had been invited to serve as a substitute, felt some nervousness, knowing he was to fill the place of a more noted man. This feeling was not diminished when he heard himself thus announced by the long-limbed, keen-eyed farmer.

"This 'ere o' our substitute, I don't know what he can do. Time was short, an' we had to take what we could git."

In law it is good policy never to plead what you need not, lest you oblige yourself to prove what you can not—Lincoln.

## GENIUS IN JUGGLING.

Paul Cinqvevalli is Amusing All London With His Feats.

There is no greater favorite on the London variety stage than Paul Cinqvevalli. The pity of it is that one has to put up with an ordinary music hall entertainment, as a rule, to witness his marvelous and graceful performance. Mr. Cinqvevalli was born at Lissa, Poland, on June 30, 1859. He was sent to Berlin when two years old, and never returned to his birthplace. His first performance as an athlete was given at a school gymnastic display when he was 13 years of age, on which occasion he carried off five prizes. A professional gymnast he



COMBINING TWO INDUSTRIES.

was present thought he was a "prodigy" hired by the school authorities, and in his endeavors to gratify his curiosity he turned young Cinqvevalli's thoughts in quite an unexpected direction. He easily obtained admission to a circus troupe, and after very little preliminary training he made his public appearance at Odessa as a performer on the high wire.

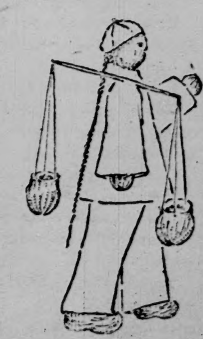
Most of the feats are characterized as much by their novelty of invention as by the dexterity with which they are accomplished, and Mr. Cinqvevalli, like every other imaginative artist, finds the accidents of his experience the most fruitful source of his inspiration. His "traveler's trick," as it may be called—the juggling with the hat, an umbrella and a portmanteau—occurred to him as he was waiting for a train at an out-of-the-way American station. It did not occur to him that the trick was of any value, but the few onlookers were so much struck by its novelty that he at once saw it would prove a valuable addition to his public repertory. Mr. Cinqvevalli has found, like other public men, that applause is frequently to be obtained by the least difficult accomplishments. His "billiards trick" is, for instance, one of the phenomenal difficulties—he is, I believe, the only juggler who has successfully attempted it—but as a certain amount of scientific reasoning power is required to thoroughly understand it, several of his ordinary feats are much better received. To perform it he holds a ball between his teeth. In this glass a billiard ball is wedged. On this he balances a second ball, then a third, and on the end of the cue he catches a third ball, and jerked upward from his right hand; and on top of this structure he catches a fourth ball. The balls are perfectly spherical, and one may easily comprehend the extraordinary nature of this feat by picturing the difficulty of balancing even one ball upon another.

Although Mr. Cinqvevalli abandoned ordinary acrobatic work because of the risk, his performance includes a feat which, if he failed in its accomplishment by a hair's breadth, would kill him instantly. This is to throw a cannon ball some twenty feet into the air and allow it to descend in a direct line with his forehead until it is only some eighteen inches distant, when he suddenly ducks his head forward and receives the ball between his shoulders. He also catches it on the edge of a dinner plate. His feat of holding a man in the air while juggling is at once a proof of his strength and dexterity.

Mr. Cinqvevalli finds it impossible at all times to get through his day's engagements and his daily practice. To meet this difficulty he has devised a curious exercise, which enables him to accomplish both at the same time. While writing his letters with one hand he keeps four billiard balls in the air with the other.

#### Made With Peanuts.

The "heavenly Chinese" peeler is capably represented with peanuts, and is as ingenious as anything of its kind. The body,



arms and legs can be made like the old-time baby, of rolled cloth and the head and hands of peanuts, are slipped half into the gathered cloth and secured, but the feet should be sewn on through and through with a fine needle. Make the loose pantaloons and blouse of dark blue cotton. After the wizen face is outlined with paint, cap and queue should be glued to the head. These men carry their wares in two baskets hung from a pole which rests on one shoulder, looking as they used to in our geography.

Take a common wooden toothpick and from each end hang with thread the half section of the nutshell, fasten the pole to the shoulder and fill these baskets with tiny wares or leave them empty as you choose.

#### Toronto Ladies' Journal.

A lie should be trumped on and extinguished wherever found. I am for fumigating the atmosphere when I suspect that falsehood, like pestilence, breathes around me.—Carlyle.

## SPECIFIC FOR GERM DISEASES.

Proteinase Appears to be All That is Claimed for It.

A despatch from New York says:—Experiments that have been made here with proteinase as a cure for cancer appear to bear out all that is claimed for the new treatment. Dr. G. A. Mack and Joseph E. Janvin both speak highly of it. Dr. Walter S. Wells, under whose auspices the recent tests have been made in the skin and cancer hospital, is not the discoverer nor the inventor of the product known as proteinase. The man who has actually developed the new remedy and put it into the form in which it is now being used is said to be Professor Schweitzer, a German chemist.

Dr. Wells consented to give a more minute description of the remedy, its properties and its methods of manufacture and use. "The active element in this treatment," he said, "is the leucocyte, one of the white blood corpuscles, spoken of in the account of the experiments of Dr. Louis Waldstein with picrocarpine—the leucocyte long recognized as the natural scavenger and destroyer of diseased tissue; nature's only real anti-toxin. Our method is to reinforce nature by the application of the leucocytes to diseased tissues, thereby destroying the perverted cell growth, while the polynuclear, or more active and stronger leucocytes, to act as a guard to the well-being of the system at large—to patrol the highways of the system and act as standing armies or scavengers to resist the constant invasions of disease germs at all times seeking admission to the system in the air we breathe, the water we drink and in the food we eat."

"The leucocytes adhering to the walls of the blood vessels send out a process which penetrates tissue through the wall. After passage the leucocyte, in its centre, is restricted, the body having been drawn through the wall of the blood vessel by its own amoeboid movements.

"It is regarded now as not at all far-fetched to assume that Providence should have endowed the polynuclear, or more active and stronger leucocytes, to act as a guard to the well-being of the system at large—to patrol the highways of the system and act as standing armies or scavengers to resist the constant invasions of disease germs at all times seeking admission to the system in the air we breathe, the water we drink and in the food we eat."

#### Dual Brain Action.

A curious case of dual brain action is described in Brain. An insane patient varied considerably in his mental condition. In one state he was subject to chronic mania, spoke English, was fairly intelligent, and was right-handed; in another state he was subject to dementia, was almost unintelligible, but what could be understood was Welsh, and he was then left-handed. In his English intervals he remembered clearly what had happened in previous English periods, but his memory was a blank to that occurred during the Welsh stages. He preferred to write with his right hand, but if asked to do so, would write with his left hand, and then the writing was from right to left. Mr. Froese, who observed the case, infers from it that the cerebral hemispheres are capable of individual mental action, that the one mentally active at any time can control the motor functions, and that the patient lives two separate existences, during the two stages of his disease, but his memory impressions in each existence being recorded in one cerebral hemisphere only.

#### Bread Bakers at War.

A despatch from Rochester, N. Y., says:—The bakers are fighting here, while local groceries and the public in general are reaping the benefit. Last Thursday a grocer contracted with one of the bakers for bread at 2 cents a loaf. The next day he began selling loaves at two for 5 cents. Every baker in the city met the cut and before Saturday night bread was sold for 1 cent a loaf. Some grocers advertised five loaves of bread for 5 cents and gave a street car ticket with each loaf. At noon another grocer advertised a loaf for 1 cent, but his offer was a failure. The fight will be kept up, and the journeymen bakers are preparing to strike, claiming that their pay has been reduced in consequence of the war. The morning papers publish advertisements of several grocers offering free bread. Every baker in the city is taxed to supply the demand.

#### He Got the Place.

People are not always sure of their own needs; and the boy in the story, published, acted upon the knowledge of that fact. Do you want a boy, he asked of the manager of the office, standing before him cap in hand.

"Nobody wants a boy," replied the manager.

"Do you need a boy?" asked the applicant, now a man.

"Nobody needs a boy."

"The boy would not give up."

"Well, mister, he inquired, do you have to have a boy?"

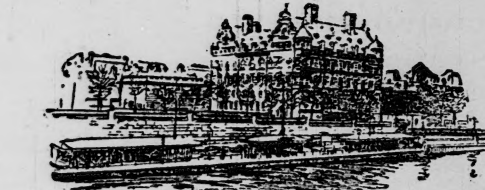
"The manager collapsed."

"I'm sorry to say we do," he said, and I guess you're about what we want."

#### Painted on a Grain of Corn.

It is said that the smallest piece of painting in the world has recently been executed by a Flemish artist. It is painted on the smooth side of a grain of common white corn, and pictures a mill and a miller mounting the stairs with a sack of grain on his back. The mill is represented on standing on a terrace, and next to it is a horse and cart, while a group of several peasants are shown in the road near by. The picture is beautifully distinct, every object being finished with microscopic fidelity, yet by careful measurement it is shown that the whole painting does not cover a surface of half an inch square.

It is foolish to strive with what we can not avoid; we are born subjects, and to obey God is perfect liberty; but that this shall be free, safe and quiet; all actions shall succeed to his wishes.—Seneca.



THE NEW SCOTLAND YARD HEADQUARTERS.

writers have so utterly gone wrong when they approached London detectives and their work is that the police here like to shroud their operations in manifold mysteries. Among the officials, excepting Chief Superintendent Shore—as honest and hearty a gentleman as one may meet in a day's journey—there is an intimation that detecti-ve work is full of red fire and melodrama.

An ex-inspector who was with the correspondent in a miserable Whitechapel lodging-house gravely assured him that there was not a man in the place who would not have cut his throat if the police had not been along to protect him, although an experienced eye could quickly class the inmates of the place as simple paupers, and as far from professional criminality as possible. The ex-inspector well knew that a beefed citizen, with a good, thick club, "could have driven the whole unfortunate crew from the Whitechapel to the Highlands of Scotland if they had strength to run but he liked to pose.

Scotland Yard fronts on the Thames embankment, but it is as easily accessible from Whitehall, the broad thoroughfare which leads from Trafalgar Square to the Houses of Parliament. The big building stands on one side of a great court and towers high above its neighbors. It is surrounded by a jumble of cabs for a good part of the day—conveyance in which complaints have come to state their case, or officers to "file their reports." It is the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police, made up of two branches—the constabulary (or uniformed men) and the Criminal Investigation Department (or detective force). The word "detective" is rarely used. The private detective offices are known as "Private Inquiry Bureaus."

London, it should be explained, is under control of two municipal governments. The city—the old town—where the Bank of England, the Stock Exchange and most of the great financial institutions are centered—is controlled by the Corporation, headed



A LONDON MOUNTED POLICEMAN.

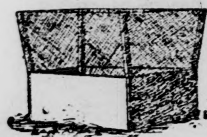
by the Lord Mayor. The county, which completely surrounds the city, and which contains the greater part of London's population, is governed by the County Council. The city and the county have police forces which are entirely separate in system and management. The city force is simply an uninteresting constabulary, with no detective branch of importance. It is the county force—the Metropolitan Police—which centres at Scotland Yard. This force consists of 15,221 men, of whom 465 are in the criminal investigation or detective department. There is a vast difference in the number of crimes com-



## PRACTICAL FARMING.

### Improved Winnowing Box.

The ordinary box or measure used in winnowing garden products has the annoying fault of being too low so that the peas, beans, etc., will often blow back and fall over the sides as they are being poured in. A very strong wind, too, may carry the



chaff and other impurities out of the measure and the peas, etc., with them. The accompanying illustration shows how this difficulty may easily be obviated. The ordinary box is supplemented by a wire netting fastened to a simple framework above the box so that a much wider mouth is provided, and less danger incurred of spilling the peas or beans over the sides. The box is made much deeper in this simple fashion, and the fine chaff and dust is given plenty of room to blow away through the netting's meshes.

### Care of Sows and Pigs.

Prices for hogs have advanced somewhat recently, and, although not high, they now give a margin of profit to feeders in many sections. By far the largest numbers of litters of pigs are farrowed during about two months, from the latter part of March until the latter part of May. Where there are good facilities for caring for them, early dropped litters have marked advantages, but for many farmers there is greater profit, one year with another, from the practice of not having the sows drop their litters until the weather has become reasonably warm and well settled. Young pigs are very susceptible to cold, especially to wet and cold combined. An intelligent farmer in central Illinois has said he has found he had more "pounds of pig" in the fall, if they had dropped about the first of May, than if they came a month earlier. A large number of the litters died, or became "stunted." Those which did well, of course, made a greater growth and were ready for market earlier in the fall or winter. Sudden change in the weather is hard on young pigs, unless they are well housed. Many successful hog raisers prefer to have the pigs dropped in the open field or large lot, if they come when the weather is warm.

The opinion seems to be growing that large and costly hog houses are neither necessary nor generally profitable, that is, for farmers who raise pigs for pork-making and not for sale for breeding purposes. Some very successful men use single "houses" for each sow and litter, making them in an A shape, often without flooring. The practice of allowing the sows to become quite poor while suckling is still common. This is of doubtful economy. It is a rule with very few exceptions of recent years that prices for hogs are higher from about the middle of September up to some time in the early part of October than at any later season for some months. It is impracticable to have the sows ready for this market, but the sows can be, if they are well fed while suckling, the pigs weaned when not over eight weeks old, and the sows then fattened as rapidly as possible. It is not infrequently happens that a sow would sell for more money in September than she is afterwards sold for in November.

While it is very desirable that both sows and pigs should have grass, or better, clover, it is a mistake to require them to make this their chief food. Especially if they have a good clover pasture, corn may be fed freely. Middlings made into slop is a capital food. Use of its advantages but the sows should be fattened as rapidly as possible. It is not infrequently happens that a sow would sell for more money in September than she is afterwards sold for in November.

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### Raising Turkeys.

To those who have a large range for their fowls the raising of turkeys will add considerable to the income from the poultry yard, with an expense scarcely in proportion, for turkeys are comparatively light eaters besides being good foragers and capable of securing a large amount of food for themselves, after they are seven or eight days old, if they have the opportunity. One great objection with many is that they do not bear close confinement well, and do best on a large range.

Turkey eggs may be successfully hatched, as well as hen's eggs in a good incubator, and by almost the same treatment. The period of incubation is twenty-eight days, varied somewhat by the care they have received and the freshness of the eggs used. Strictly fresh eggs will hatch several hours or from one to two days earlier than will those that are somewhat stale.

Few care to hatch chickens for broilers, with the incubator, later than April 1, but turkeys may be hatched after this. The idea has gotten about that the young turkey chicks are difficult to raise. They are tender, and will not, when young, bear either cold or wet, but, aside from that they are more healthy—that is—they are subject to fewer diseases than are hens.

With proper care, as large a percentage of these hatchlings may be raised, as are raised from an equal number of young chickens. For the first few days they should be fed on hard-boiled egg, chopped fine, mixed with bread crumbs and bread soaked in new milk; later, crushed oats, wheat, etc., may be added, but not raw corn or Indian meal, and curds from sour milk and buttermilk.

They should be confined in some dry and

sheltered place until they are three or four weeks old. If hatched by a hen, put them in a coop and if hatched by an incubator, put them in the brooding pen, then if the flock is in good condition, gradually allow them freedom. Let them out on a short time each day when the weather is favorable and increase the time until they are eight or ten weeks old, then allow them to run.

When the pastures are overstocked the stock will not make a thrifty growth and in consequence a longer time is required to mature. The nearer the right number of stock that the farm can carry to good advantage the better the results in almost every way.

It is a loss or disadvantage to have more than this, as under what may be termed average conditions it does not pay to buy feed for stock on the farm to any considerable amount as on the other hand it is not advisable to allow even pasturage to be wasted.

### Overstocking.

It is a disadvantage at any time to have too much stock on the farm, and especially so during the summer when pasturage is largely depended upon for feeding. Whenever so much stock is kept that the pastures are eaten down to any extent a fair growth cannot be secured, not only will the stock fail to grow as they should because of insufficient feed, but the pastures will not be able to supply anything like the full amount of feed that they otherwise would so that a double loss is sustained. If what stock is kept, that the pastures will feed to good advantage during the best part of the growing season, either one of two plans should be followed: the pastures should be divided so that while one is being pastured down another can be growing, or sow or plant a sufficient acreage of some one or two crops so that in case they are needed they can be cut off and fed.

With all stock it is quite an item to feed and care for so as to keep in good, thrifty condition. During what may be termed the growing season good pasturage is not only the best but the cheapest feed that can be supplied, but there should be a sufficient quantity so that the stock can satisfy their appetite without too much tramping.

### BITS OF INTEREST.

A traveller who has been as far south as Patagonia and as far north as Iceland says that mosquitoes are to be met with everywhere.

A snowstorm which raged in Lancaster, Pa., and vicinity on March 1, 1892, brought down thousands of minute amber-colored worms.

The smallest salary paid to the head of a civilized government is \$15 a year, to the President of the Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees.

A wood statuette, dating back to the eighteenth dynasty of the Pharaohs, and valued at 10,000 francs, has recently been added to the Louvre.

It is customary throughout Spain for waiters at cafes to fill a glass with wine or liquor so that it overflows upon the saucer. This custom is one to show liberality and is styled the "foothill."

An Afghan is bound by custom to grant a stranger who crosses his threshold and claims protection any favor he may ask, even at the risk of his own life. Yet, apart from this, he is cruel and revengeful, never forgiving a wrong, and retaliating at the first opportunity.

### Washing Baby.

As described by a recent traveler, Russian babies, as seen in the homes of the Russian peasants in Siberia, are very unattractive specimens of humanity.

"I looked curiously at one little bundle," said he, "which was laid upon a shelf, another hung from the wall on a peg while a third was slung over one of the supporting rafters, and was swung back and forth by the mother, who had a cord looped over her foot."

"What else should it be?"

"Having learned so much in such a short length of time, I had an irresistible desire to inspect the contents of the swinging bundle. As a rule, I am a little something of the habits of the creature which could continue contented throughout this remarkable operation."

"I looked, but turned away in disgust, for the child was as dirty as a pig in a pen. I could not refrain from asking one question. It may have been impertinent, but I wanted to know when it had been washed."

"Washed! shrieked the mother, apparently horrified. 'Washed! What! Wash a baby! Why, you'd kill it!'"

Thickest Salt Vein in the World.

Interesting mineral discoveries are often made during the process of artesian well boring on the plateau of Rocky Mountain slopes. Coal, gypsum and soda beds, and traces of the economic and the precious metals are revealed in the chippings of the drill, usually at a depth so great below the surface as to render them impracticable to mine. A remarkable discovery of this nature was recently made in sinking an artesian well at a place called Big Springs, in southern New Mexico, where at a depth of 1,400 feet the drill struck a bed of solid rock salt 420 feet in depth. It is probably the thickest salt vein in the world, and, if situated near the surface, would represent a vast fortune to the owner who could utilize it.

Skin Grafting Extraordinary.

The case of Fred Griffith, the 12-year-old son of John Griffith, who was badly burned by firecrackers taking fire in his trousers pocket, is the subject of considerable interest at Montclair, N. J. The lower part of his body and the left leg were frightfully burned. Under the most careful treatment the burns would not heal, and skin grafting was resorted to. The cuticle that has been placed on the boy has been taken from over 200 persons, principally men. Mr. Gibbon, a young man who has taken great interest in the case, has contributed 1,000 grafts. Up to the present time, 18,000 pieces of skin have been placed on the burned surface, and it is said by the doctors that it will take upward of 15,000 more. On Monday 500 pieces were taken from three persons and grafted. The grafts are hardly perceptible, each being about the size of a pin head.

## LIVING PICTURES

### IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

One Real Living Picture Meets Another.

What She Took for a Spirit Was Her Friend.

Ghosts don't walk in broad daylight, and yet when a woman finds herself suddenly confronted by the friend she has mourned as dead she is apt to experience a creepy sensation that isn't down in the dictionary.

In a case like this no amount of presence of mind or self-possession can ward off the mingled feelings of astonishment, fear, joy and curiosity that will render a woman temporarily tongue-tied. It is only after again seeing the cherished smile of greeting, after again feeling that there is throbbing life beneath the dainty glove, and after again hearing her own name called in the ever familiar voice, that this strange sensation vanishes.

### THE STRANGE MEETING.

The meeting of the two women whose pictures are here given, shows that everyday life furnishes experiences as thrilling as those that come to us only in our wildest dreams. And the fact that such meetings occur every day points a moral that every woman in the land should take to heart. Here was a woman in the prime of life, pursued by that sentinel which seeks its victim, among her sex alone.

From a living picture she became, in less than a year, a wreck of human wretchedness. From despondency to despair seemed but the remaining step, the last step.

### HER LAST FAREWELL.

Overcome by the presentation that preceded a lingering death, she asked to be removed to her old home in the West, and spoke what to all seemed to be her last farewell. In the very paper that chronicled her departure the doomed invalid found four letters written by Mrs. William Hoover, of Belleville, O.; Mrs. S. A. Monroe, Baltimore, Md.; F. F. Sargent, of United States Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va. These letters are printed below. They told how cured had been found for cases like her own—cases of "female weakness" and shattered health that had almost snuffed life away. With no more hope than that which prompts the drowning man to catch a straw—she firmly believed herself incurable, just as tens of thousands of women believe themselves incurable—who followed the advice contained in these letters. The result is best told in the women's own words. "In less than five months," she writes, "I returned to my friends in the East, as well and strong in body and mind and as happy and free from pain as any woman in the world. I had gained nearly thirty pounds in weight and was so changed in face and form that when one of my dearest friends met me in broad daylight she almost fainted, for

"SHE BELIEVED ME DEAD."

She adds, "I owe my whole life and happiness to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which cured me after doctors, travel, baths, massage, electricity, had failed to even benefit."

This woman's case, remarkable as it may seem, is not an isolated one. Thousands and thousands of just such cases have been made in every State by these self-same special remedies for women's peculiar disorders and diseases.

### WHAT WOMEN SHOULD KNOW.

Every woman in this country ought to know that there is an institution in this country where every woman who is troubled by nearly thirty years has been made a specialty by several of the physicians and surgeons connected therewith. This institution is the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. In the treatment of women in cases at that famous institution there have been perfected medicines which form a regular, scientific course of treatment for these prevalent and most distressing ailments. No positively sure and certain are these

LONG RIDE FOR AN OFFICER.

Major Count Guehard has ridden from Verona to Pavia, a distance of 112 miles, in fourteen hours, with a break at Cremona of one hour and a half to rest. He rode alternately two days of Litta, and then on the 2nd rider and horses arrived at the end of their journey in excellent condition. Almost all the way the pace was a trot.—London Daily News.

Excuse me, madam," said the paying-teller, "but you have not endorsed this check. If you will please endorse the back of it, it will be all right." "Oh, of course," said the little woman. "I had forgotten." Then she endorsed the check: "Sincerely yours, Janette Hickworthy."

Recipe—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adam's Root Beer Extract..... one bottle  
Fleischmann's Yeast..... one bottle  
Sugar..... two pounds  
Lukewarm Water..... two gallons  
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water, add the extract, and bottle in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments. Then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

Were eloquent angels, yet we should please some people more by listening than by talking.—Colton.

You Don't Have to Swear Off

says the St. Louis Journal of Agriculture in editorial about No-To-Bac, the famous tobacco habit cure. "We know of many cases cured by No-To-Bac, one prominent St. Louis architect, smoked and chewed for twenty years; two boxes cured him so that even the smell of tobacco makes him sick. No-To-Bac sold and guaranteed by Druggists No-To-Bac sold. No cure no pay. Book free, Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St. Montreal.

A Minor Poet.

I believe I should enjoy my holidays much more if I were incognito. Friend—Travel under your nom de plume, old man!

BOILED UP WITH REGENERATION.

A Norwood Citizen Praises South American Rheumatic Cure.

William Peck, Norwood, Ont.: "Last Christmas I could hardly walk or nearly died up with rheumatism. I procured three bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure from W. H. Rutherford, druggist of Norwood, and found it the best and quickest-acting medicine I ever saw. The first dose gave relief, and the three bottles cured me from rheumatism since, neither ache nor pain from rheumatism since."

remedies in relieving and permanently curing the most obstinate cases of those diseases especially incident to women, that on first introducing these now world-famed remedies to the afflicted, and for many years thereafter, they were sold under a positive guarantee of giving entire satisfaction, in every case of a disease for which they are recommended. So uniformly successful did they prove in curing diseases, derangements and weaknesses of women, that claims for the return of money paid for them were exceedingly rare; but, since the manufacturers and proprietors of these remedies can now refer to thousands of noted cures effected by them in every part of the land, and in many foreign countries, they believe this past record a sufficient guarantee of their great value as curative agents, and, therefore, they now rest their claims to the confidence of the afflicted solely upon their past record. There is scarcely a neighborhood or hamlet in this broad land of ours, in which will not be found one or more persons who have been cured of distressing and often dangerous diseases, by the medicines to which we refer—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription.

presented them in the State Senate and later in Congress.

Any woman anywhere, no matter how serious her case, no matter how despondent she may have become, no matter how many remedies have failed to relieve her, no matter how many doctors have been baffled by her case—any such woman will, by simply writing to the Doctor, receive, free of charge, the most overwhelming proofs that her case is not beyond hope, and that relief and cure are in all probability within her reach.

OVER 90,000 GRATEFUL LETTERS

like those here printed, from the ladies named above, are on file at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

Mrs. William Hoover, of Belleville, Richmond Co., Ohio, writes as follows: "I have been a great sufferer from 'female weakness'; I tried three doctors; they did me no good; I thought I was an invalid forever. But I heard of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and his 'Favorite Prescription,' and then I wrote to him and he told me just how to take them. I commenced last Christmas and took eight bottles. I now feel entirely well. I could stand on

my feet only a short time, and now I do all my work for my family of five. My little girl had a very bad cough for a long time. She took your Golden Medical Discovery and is now well and happy."

STERILITY CURED.

Mrs. Caroline King, of New Boston, Soia Co., Ohio, writes: "I will always recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it cured me when all other medicines failed. For ten years I suffered untold misery. I commenced taking your medicine and found relief before finishing one bottle. After using your medicine eleven months, I made my husband a present of a twelve pound boy. I think it is the best medicine in the world."

A COMPLICATED CASE.

Mrs. S. A. Monroe, of 315 S. Register Street, Baltimore, Md., writes: "I had been ailing for a year or more, being troubled with 'Female Weakness' and leucorrhoea, when I took a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and I had a severe attack of asthma, which was so bad

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that for three weeks I could not lie down in bed at all. I had a terrible cough; in fact, every one thought I had consumption, and nothing gave me relief until I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, using two bottles of each. They cured me and I have had no return of the dreadful cough since, and that has been two years now. I have had good health ever since.

"I am in possession of a copy of the Common-Sense Medical Adviser, which I would not part with for anything."

STERILITY CURED.

Edward F. F. Sargent, Department of Photography, U.S. Artillery School, Fortress Monroe, Va., writes: "My wife cannot speak too highly of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, it having completely cured her of a serious womb trouble of long standing. She took five bottles altogether, and she has borne a large, healthy child since. There has been no return of the complaint."

"She only wishes every poor, suffering woman should know of the inestimable value year 'Favorite Prescription' would be to them, and thank you, gentlemen, for the bottom of her heart for the benefit she has received."

The brief talk on woman and her peculiar ailments given above is continued in the great doctor book described below:

GREAT DOCTOR BOOK FREE.

When Dr. Pierce published the first edition of his great work, The People's Common-Sense Medical Adviser, he announced that after 680,000 copies had been sold at the regular price, \$1.50 per copy, he would distribute the next half million free. As this number of copies has now been sold, he will, in accordance with his original offer, distribute absolutely free the remaining merely to pay for packing, customs duty and postage, as stipulated in the following coupon:

500,000 copies of this most complete, interesting and valuable common sense medical work ever published. In a single year this book will save more than a hundred times the cost in any family. It is a veritable medical library, complete in one volume. No man or woman, married or single should be without it.

It must be distinctly understood that not more than one copy will be sent to one family free.

We Give Away

COUPON NO. 54.

A 1000 Page Doctor Book Given Away FREE!

It contains over 1,000 pages and more than 200 illustrations, of which several chapters are illustrated by colored and black and white photographs of the diseases of women and children. It is a complete medical library, complete in one volume. No man or woman, married or single should be without it.

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## Consumption.

Valuable Remedies and a Complete System of Medical and Surgical Treatment for the Sufferer. Give Address and Post Office Address. T. A. BROWN, CHICAGO, ILL. Toronto, Ont.

## THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

WALTER SCOTT, Editor and Proprietor.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments, and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 15c. per line; subsequent insertions 10c.—sold on prepaid measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

### The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—  
Would it were worthier!"—Byron.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

The man who does not make mistakes generally does not make anything.

The Honorable the Premier has introduced in the Senate a Bill to amend the Act respecting Boards of Trade, defining the expression "district" in the said Act, which "with regard to the North-West Territories means and includes electoral districts as constituted for elections to the Legislative Assembly."

Advertising is baking powder to business. You must place it where it can work. Baking powder in a can will not make biscuits. Advertising on a fence post can only reach the passers by. To work with full power, advertising must reach all the people. There are mighty few people within forty miles of Moose Jaw whom THE TIMES does not reach.

The Banner, a new paper, has spoken its "Salutatory" to the reading public of Virden, Man. It does not eschew politics, but announced its hope of becoming "the worthy exponent and advocate of the great party yet unnamed that is now beginning to form." It is to be hoped that The Banner's heat energy will be devoted to investing its mysterious party with a name, so that when it comes to the surface it may be recognized.

"We could do very well with a little more statesmanship and a little less talk," says the Moosomin Spectator, which statement following closely, as it does, the publication of the 10,000-page Prohibition Commissioners' report, is peculiarly apt. When "talk" is content to remain on its own level—cheapness—we can stand it, but when for such a confused bundle of worthless "talk" we are chalked up for the sum of \$90,000, it is surely time to call a halt.

Supt. Strachan desires us to draw attention to a typographical error in Sec. 1, Class 75 of the Territorial Exhibition prize list. The Section reads "25 bushels of Red Eye wheat;" it should read "20 bushels." As the synopsis of the prize list published some time ago, mentioned that this particular prize only called for 20 bushels, and as the list as now published calls for 25 bushels, intending exhibitors may be in doubt as to which is the correct quantity. Hence the correction.

A recent report issued by the Agricultural Statistical Department of the United States shows that the wheat area in that country is this year about one fifth less than last year. In the south farmers have planted corn in place of wheat, and in the north flax has largely taken its place, while there is noticeable increase also in oats, barley, rye and potatoes. The reduced area under wheat has already had a marked effect on the price of the cereal. That farmers should thus be regulating their crops in accordance with the world's demands is a healthful and hopeful sign, inasmuch as it proves that the producers are intelligently studying the conditions of commerce. It is a sure result of the wider dissemination of newspapers.

Advertising has become a most potent force of civilization. Advertising and success are wedded past the possibility of divorce. The one institution that has failed to grasp and profit by the fact in a reasonable and respectable way is the Church. Churches find they cannot work entirely without advertising, but they have hitherto failed to realize that it would pay them to pay for printer's ink.

At a meeting of the Advisory Board of the Territorial Exhibition, held on Saturday, 29th June, it was decided that in addition to furnishing straw for bedding for live stock free, that hay for feed would also be furnished without charge. This was a generous act on the part of the management, and will do doubt be duly appreciated by the exhibitors of live stock. It was also decided that in Class 81, "Sweepstakes for Agricultural Societies," the Society winning the first prize, might, in lieu of the banner valued at \$100.00, receive the prize in money.

Mr. Daly's bill to make the electoral qualification in the North-West in Dominion elections conform to the qualification prescribed for local elections, namely, residence in the Territories for one year, and in the district for three months, prior to the issue of the writ of election, does not follow the North-West Elections Ordinance to the extent of abolishing the use of voters' lists. In the Bill the following provision appears: "If any elector finds that his name is not on the voters' list of the polling division to which he belongs, he may apply to the enumerator not later than two days before the polling day, to have his name added to the said list."

"The Chicago Times-Herald has largely increased its circulation since it became a thoroughly independent paper. That," says the Minneapolis Times, "has also been our experience. Our output has doubled since we cut loose from partisan moorings." We may say that THE MOOSE JAW TIMES can truthfully relate a similar experience. Its circulation has vastly more than doubled since the party fetish was thrown overboard. Such a result is only natural. The difference between the circulation of an independent newspaper and that of an organ ought to be equal to the difference between the popularity of an honest dollar and a counterfeit one, when and where the character of both is clearly known.

"The weeds question in Manitoba is getting to be a matter of the gravest importance," says the Souris Plaindealer. There is a law in that Province against noxious weeds, but the weeds, being industrious plants, mind their own business, and pay no attention to the law. As a result the weeds are having very much the best of the game. The Plaindealer points out a defect in the law. It says that local inspection—the appointment of resident farmers as inspectors—is a weak spot in the system, and advocates the engagement of non-resident inspectors. The time is ripe for practical legislation on this matter in the North-West, and our legislators may well take a lesson from Manitoba's experience with weeds. We believe with the Plaindealer that local inspection is a futility. Most farmers will remove rather than take steps which may give rise to dissensions with neighbors.

The Medicine Hat News is our authority for stating that Nicholas Flood Davin has placed a standing offer in juxtaposition to the belles of Ottawa to this effect: To each marriageable young lady who will proceed to the western prairies, and who will not have received within three weeks after her arrival, an offer of marriage, he will give one section of arable land, properly fenced and free from stink weed, wire worm and bed bug. The offer is held out ostensibly in the interest of "the young farmers of the Territories;" and The News man suggests that the same inducement should be extended to include "some North-West editors." For ourselves we are not so situated as to be able to grasp at the opportunity afforded prospectively, but we are glad to see that The News man has an eye open for No. 1, and we heartily wish that Mr. Davin's large-hearted originality and enterprise may result in procuring for our friend of The News a helpmeet and counsellor.

## R. BOGUE.



Dry Goods,  
Boots & Shoes,  
Hardware,  
Groceries,  
Flour & Feed,  
Wheat,  
Tinware,  
Paints & Oils,  
Hats, Caps and  
Ready-made Clothing  
At Cost.

## R. BOGUE.

The North West Methodist Conference meeting at Regina "unreservedly condemned the proposal to take a further plebiscite on the question of Prohibition, deeming it an attempt at evasion." It is daily becoming more apparent that the Ottawa Liberal Convention by adopting the plebiscite plank, and thus depriving their candidates of the privilege of declaring either for or against Prohibition, made a stupendous blunder. Candidates that cannot announce a clear-cut policy are heavily handicapped.

If French weed were ploughed down one foot beneath the surface of the ground, and left there, it might not grow again, but it would not die; and if the chances of cultivation brought the seed to the surface five years hence, neither drought, frost nor hail stones would hinder it from springing into active life. One good result of ploughing in is the prevention of immediate and wholesale spread of the pest; but as a means of cleaning land already seeded, ploughing down is wasted energy. The only feasible way to destroy French weed is to burn it.

"Now you have him, and now you don't," is a phrase peculiarly applicable to the Member for Western Assiniboia as regards his attitude on the liquor question. In the campaign preceding his last election, Mr. Davin pledged himself against the traffic. He went back on his pledge. Four months ago to a Moose Jaw audience he plainly stated his then position in these curt words: "I am not in favor of the Prohibition of the traffic." Now he appears to have gone back on that attitude. On the Flint resolution introduced in the Commons a couple of weeks ago, we have it on the authority of Mr. Davin's organ that "he voted with the 'Yeas' in favor of Prohibition." Our Member is proving himself to be a political acrobat of the most ridiculous order.

According to reports from country correspondents and exchanges, the wool clip in the west is now ready for the market. This industry in the North-West is a rapidly growing one. The Free Press places last year's sales from Manitoba and the Territories at from 350,000 lbs. to 400,000 lbs., and estimates that the clip this season will exceed 500,000 lbs., which at present prices will be worth in the neighborhood of \$50,000.00. Following the boom in the wheat market in the spring, wool prices experienced a sharp advance. Prices paid at Toronto early in June were as high as 22c. for merino, 18c. for rejects, and 13c. for unwashed. The openly inspired attempts of the Toronto and Montreal capitalist trade journals to "bear" the market must be amusing to disinterested on-lookers. The Monetary Times can see nothing in the woolen trade to warrant the high prices, and it characterizes the prices paid as excessive, even while admitting in the same breath that prices of woolen goods have advanced and that the increased value of wheat, hides and cotton would naturally affect woolen interests.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. W. Role Druggist.

Doctor What is good for cleansing the Scalp and Hair, I seem to have tried everything and am in despair. Why Mrs R. the very best thing is PALMO-TAR SOAP. It is splendid for Washing the head it prevents dryness this puts an end to Dandruff and freshens the hair nicely. 25¢ FOR A LARGE TABLET

## NO DELAY —OF— ENTRIES:

Those from the Assiniboia District intending to compete in any class at the

### Territorial Exhibition

Should send their entries at once in order that the section devoted to that district could be prepared. All are strongly urged to see to this at once. Address entries to

J. C. POPE,  
Accountant,  
Territorial Exhibition,  
Regina, N.W.T.

## HITCHCOCK & McCULLOCH, BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS. MOOSE JAW.

Agents.—Bank of Montreal

## EVERY MAN SEE TO IT —that he, as well as his neighbour, SENDS EXHIBITS TO - REGINA - On the occasion of the TERRITORIAL EXHIBITION July 29 to Aug. 7, 1895. \$10,000 in Prizes.

It will be an OBJECT LESSON which all agricultural societies and every farmer or producer, every city, town or village depending upon the farmers, should seek to CROWN WITH SUCCESS.

Railway rates very low. Send free exhibits free. Arrange your plans at once to make entries and visit Regina on the occasion.

### MECHANICAL.

J. A. MACDONALD,  
GENERAL BLACKSMITH,  
HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

A. WILSON,  
General Blacksmith,  
HIGH ST., WEST, MOOSE JAW.

### PHOENIX SHAVING PARLOR.

FOR FIRST CLASS

Hair Cutting, Shaving, Shampooing, Seafoaming

GO TO—

H. W. Carter,  
COR. MAIN & RIVER STS.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Choice brands of Imported and Domestic Cigars and Cigarettes always on hand.

## BRUNSWICK HOTEL, RIVER STREET, WEST.

Thoroughly refitted and renovated in every department. House refurnished throughout.

ROOMS LIGHTED WITH ELECTRICITY.

First class Liquors and Cigars. Every convenience for the travelling public.

J. H. KERN, PROP.

## Here is a Snap!

Axle grease 3 boxes for 25 cts., single harness for \$8.75 a sett, Men's and boys' saddles for \$3.50 and upwards, men's sox 6 pairs for \$1.00. We also keep a full stock of Boston coach and axle oil at low prices. Call and examine our stock.

R. E. DORAN.

## THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH!

The Orangemen of Manitoba and the N. W. T. will celebrate the Battle of the Boyne by holding a

Monster  
Demonstration  
in  
Winnipeg  
on  
July 12th.

The speakers invited are Hon. N. Clarke, Wallace, Grand Master of B.N.A.; E. F. Clarke, ex M.P.P.; D.G. Master, editor of the Orange Sentinel; W. H. J. Traynor, Esq., Editor of the Patriotic American; Evangelist Leyden, anti-Jew and ex-Romanist, of Boston; Hon. Clifford Sifton, Rev. W. J. Henderson and Rev. J. J. Hoy.

EXCURSION TRAINS.  
At greatly reduced fares, will run on all railroads leading into the city. Trains will leave Brandon at 7 a.m.; Deloraine, 3:45 a.m.; Melita, 1:25 a.m.; Souris, 1:15 a.m.; Emerson, 1:15 a.m.; Winnipeg, on the M. & N.W., 6:30 a.m.; Brandon, via N.P.R., 5:30 a.m.; Hat Portage, 6:30 a.m.

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN."

## WOOL

KINNAIRD, SHAW & CO.,

Midnapore Mills,  
CALGARY, - N.W.T.,

Are prepared to give a fair price for wool delivered at Midnapore Siding on the Calgary & Edmonton railway in exchange for Blankets, Flannels, Tweeds and Yarns, all manufactured of pure fresh wool, and free from shoddy or admixture of any kind, at fair current prices.

These goods are similar to home spun, and of good wearing quality.

Blankets, any color or size, \$5 to \$6 a pair.  
Tweed, from 60c. to \$1 a yard.  
Flannels, from 20c. to 30c.  
Shirts, \$2.00 to \$2.50  
Vests and Drawers, \$1.25 to \$1.50  
Suits to measure \$16 to \$18.

Samples or instructions for self measurement sent on application.

**THE  
WEAK  
LINK  
IN A LIFE**

IS OFTEN  
A NEGLECTED COLD  
WHICH DEVELOPS  
Finally into Consumption.  
BREAK UP A COLD IN TIME  
BY USING  
**Piny-Pectoral**  
THE QUICK CURE  
FOR  
COUGHS, COLDS,  
BRONCHITIS,  
HOARSENESS, ETC.  
Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

## OYSTERS IN BULK.

Prepared to suit the most fastidious. Cooked to please every customer—in every known style and form.

HARRY HEALEY,  
THE CONFECTIONER.

## Ottawa Hotel.

Elaborately fitted up with latest improvements. Lighted throughout with electric light. Billiard hall and commercial rooms in connection. Every accommodation for the travelling public

Choice Liquors and Cigars.

R. H. W. HOLT,  
PROPRIETOR.

Hogs bought and sold. Fine Dressed Hogs on hand for sale.

## LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLES.

First-Class Livery Rigs.

Best accommodation for the travelling public.

Draying to all parts of the town.

Premises ..... High Street.

William Walsh's Old Stand;

WILSON AND McDONALD.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIPS ROYAL MAIL LINES.

The Cheapest and Quickest  
—ROUTE—  
To the

## OLD - COUNTRY !

SAILING DATES.

FROM MONTREAL.  
Nunavut—Allan Line ..... July 6  
Saskatchewan—Allan Line ..... July 13  
Mariposa—Dominion Line ..... July 11  
Labrador—Dominion Line ..... July 10  
Lake Ontario—Beaver Line ..... July 3  
Lake Huron—Beaver Line ..... July 17

FROM NEW YORK  
New York—American Line ..... July 3  
Paris—American Line ..... July 10  
Adriatic—White Star Line ..... July 3  
Trenton—White Star Line ..... July 10  
State of California ..... July 6  
State of Nebraska ..... July 6  
Ryeland—Red Star Line ..... July 3  
Westernland—Red Star Line ..... July 10

Cabin, \$40, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$70, \$80. Intermediate, \$25 to \$35; Steerage \$16 and upwards.

Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points.

J. K. STEVENSON, Agent,  
Moose Jaw.  
Or to ROBERT KERN,  
General Passenger Agt., Winnipeg



## I CURE FITS!

Available in bottles of medicine sent free to any address. Give names and Post Office address. H. W. Bole, 374 St. Paul St. Montreal, Que.

### Church Directory.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**  
Supt. Sunday School—J. E. Mattell.  
Services—Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock; Sunday School every Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. Wm. Hodnett.  
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S.C.E. at 8; Thursday, Prayer Meeting, 7:30. Everybody welcome.

**METHODIST CHURCH.**  
Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.  
The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

**CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.**  
Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.  
Sunday Services: Matins at 11 o'clock; Holy Eucharist monthly; Sunday School and Adult Bible Class at 2:30; Evening at 7:30. Special Evening every Friday at 8 p.m. (choir practice afterwards); Matins daily at 8:30; Evening 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.  
All seats free and unappropriated.

### Roman Catholicism vs. Protestantism in Canada.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—The burning question of the hour seems to be the school question in Manitoba. We ask ourselves, why is it that people, residents of the same country, enjoying privileges granted to few besides on this earth, under the best possible form of government, under the protection of and also a component part of the mightiest Empire the world has ever seen, as it is the proud boast that that Empire is now never sets, and thus her people enjoy a freedom and protection granted to no others at the present time; and notwithstanding all this, these same people are apparently ready on a matter of education to rise up in civil strife? To find an answer to this we must go back to the battle of the Plains of Abraham, when Quebec had fallen and Wolfe was victorious, and the French had ceded to Great Britain all American possessions, under a treaty which secured to the French inhabitants of those same possessions the right to use their own language and practice their religion. This was in accordance with the policy of Great Britain, to make a conquered people feel that they were not placed under the heel of the conqueror, but were on the same footing and quality as the rest of the people belonging to that country, but nevertheless it was a grave mistake and laid the foundation for all the trouble that has arisen afterwards. We look abroad and what do we find? We find all the other nations of the world making their conquered people submit to their laws and speak their language, and thus in one or two generations they become a part of the nation that has conquered them, in thought, feeling, and often in religion. Witness Alsace and Lorraine conquered by Germany. Under severe penalties for disobedience, the people have to speak the German language. Such a thing as a dual language was never even thought of; the Germans would think a man insane to even suggest such a thing to them. What, keep a part of their Empire separate by letting them keep their own language, laws, religion and customs? An enemy in their own camp! Absurd. And yet we in Canada are doing our best to do this thing by pandering to the French population, keeping up a dual language at great cost to the country, and pandering to their religion by granting them land and money. Why? Because the government in power, Liberal or Conservative, fear to lose votes unless they adopt this course. The property of the Jesuits became Crown property at the conquest, but the Roman Catholic church, recognizing the importance of the concessions made to the French speaking people, determined to keep up at all hazards the separation between the French and English settlers. This they managed in various ways, first, by encouraging early marriages among the French and keeping thus the whole of that portion of Canada French and Roman Catholic. The priest assumed control of each village, the earnings of the people went towards building large churches, and nothing was done by the people except at the dictation of Rome through her priests. Thus things went on until Confederation when Canada became a Dominion with an independent government. The Governor-General was given a political veto in case any of the provincial parliaments passed measures *ultra vires* of the Dominion Acts, or which might be considered against the welfare of the Dominion. In other words, each of our provinces was given Home Rule and matters affecting the Dominion at large were placed under a central parliament, now located at Ottawa. On looking over the Dominion as at present constituted we find that in all the provinces except Quebec, and in the Territories, Protestantism is in the ascendancy because the English speaking settlers

preponderate, but in Quebec we find a large population, as a result of the measures taken by the Roman Catholic church, and they return to the Dominion House a large majority of Roman Catholic members. These French speaking people in Quebec live cheaper than their Protestant neighbors, and younger, have large families, and sooner or later they threaten to overrun the adjacent provinces. As it is, their numbers already tell, by the large number of members they return to the Dominion House of Commons. In Quebec of course they have a clear majority. What has the Provincial Legislature done? First, we find them bringing the Jesuits back to Quebec, formally recognizing them, and giving them a charter as a corporation. Afterwards we have the passing of the Jesuits' Estates Act, re-endowing the Jesuits with what they called their ancient property, and handing them \$500,000 under the pretence that more than a century ago, this land was confiscated by a foreign and hostile power, and should be returned to the faithful subjects of the Pope. The Pope was indeed formally requested by the Legislature of Quebec to settle the ownership of this property. The Protestant minority in Quebec protested but with what result? They were given a small grant to go towards educational matters in the Province. Owing to the Government refusing to fight the question the Governor-General was unable to put his veto upon the matter, although undoubtedly originally the power was given to him for this very purpose. On every hand we now see the Roman Catholic church, instructed from Rome, fighting the Protestants and endeavoring to obtain supreme power in state affairs. From obtaining the power to re-endow the Roman Catholic church from out of public property, we find the church in Manitoba and the Territories using political influence to corrupt our Legislators, indirectly, of course, by threatening to overturn the powers that are, through the ballot, and obtaining a hold on our country by first getting separate schools and then the next step naturally will be assuming complete control of educational matters and rearing our children from the standard of the same church. Now suppose we turn our attention to a similar situation elsewhere, namely in Ireland. Suppose Ireland obtained Home Rule, would she not be placed in the same situation as Quebec was placed in when she obtained Home Rule? In Quebec and in Ireland the Roman Catholic church has used the same means to foster for hostile purposes a feeling against her conquerors through the bond of a separate language. In Scotland and Wales this feeling has long ago died out and they feel themselves a part of the Great British Empire and are justly proud of the fact that they are important parts of this Empire. Why then this difference of feeling? Simply because, although in Wales, Welsh is as dominant or nearly so as French is in Quebec, and Scotch is not decaying faster than the Irish language, both these countries are Protestant and Rome has no power over them either in public or private affairs. The land both in Ireland and Quebec is comparatively poor, the people in both places have to be content with low wages, but the priests encourage them to marry and produce large families, so that they increase in a more rapid fashion than their more thrifty Protestant neighbors, numbers being the desire of the priests and not intelligence or education. It is well known that all the Roman Catholic countries of the world are worst off intellectually, education being at a stand still, practically. Rome has all through the middle ages up to the present, held that the priests need to be the only intellectual people in her church and thus has striven to prevent all advancement. She opposed the printing press without reason, and now does her best to prevent the bible being distributed. But what do we find? We find that the trade in Ireland is done by the Protestant portion, and also in Quebec. We see that the commerce is now done in Montreal principally by the Protestants and has entirely left Quebec, notwithstanding the magnificent port there. Thus the minority control the trade, because it has the energy, the education and the capital. But if Rome obtains supreme control of affairs in Canada, what will this avail? Once they have control of affairs, every man who is in a position of power of any kind under the control of the government will be replaced, if Protestant, by a Roman Catholic. We see this being done now wherever possible; what will be the result later on, unless we firmly, as the Protestants of Canada, not only protest, but absolutely refuse to allow any more encroachments upon our liberties. We must be careful that our representatives in parliament, tempted by the lust for power, do not throw us overboard and sell us for a mess of pottage to the "Motherly" care of the church of Rome.

**Catarth Relieved in 10 to 60 Minutes.**—One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarth Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly, and permanently cures Catarth, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

### Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotineated nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by W. W. Bole under guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul St. Montreal.

### Pretty and Charming.

TORONTO, SATURDAY NIGHT.—The entertainment of the Webbing Sisters, unlike those by many highly advertised novelties, fully deserve the encomiums of praise with which their coming was heralded. The Misses Webbing are three pretty, charming young ladies of wonderful talent in the line of high class entertainment. The scene from Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" was capital, as was also "An April Jest," in which the characters were most aptly taken. The native ways of petite Miss Lucy quite captivated the audience, while the stately Miss Peggy made an excellent interpreter of masculine character, and the fair Miss Rosalind in her parts also excelled. The skirt dancing by Misses Rosalind and Lucy was an entrancing treat to the audience, as was the Irish jig and the Highland sword dance by the same two respectively, dressed in national attire, in connection with the patriotic scene with which the entertainment closed. An air of refinement pervaded the whole proceedings and added greatly to their pleasantness. The ladies of St. James church, under whose auspices the sisters went to Stratford, are to be congratulated upon the success of the entertainment.

### Hout Sait Qui Mal Y Pense.

A good story reaches the Calgary Tribune from Regina. The Town Council of that very popular burgh recently purchased a windmill to pump water into a tank for fire purposes. The windmill was purchased from a well-known firm of windmill and implement manufacturers, of Brantford, Ont., whose name is not inappropriate in connection with waterworks machinery. The company's name appeared on the wing of the mill. But it struck Dr. Willoughby, the chairman of the Fire and Water Committee, the name was immoral; and, the other day, before having the windmill erected, he had the name erased. The spasm of virtue which has seized the capital since its Oscar Wilde revelations shocked the other cities of the plain is pleasant to contemplate. Even Anthony Comstock could not be more discreet. How thankful intending visitors to the Territorial exhibition will be that such delicate consideration lest their susceptibilities might be shocked animates the Regina Fire and Water Committee. Let it be hoped that the Art Exhibit at the Fair will be in charge of a "draping" committee with Dr. Willoughby at the head of it. This virtuous hope is encouraged by the fact that, on perusing the Exhibition prize list, it appears that, in the poultry classes, the term Peacock has been discarded in favor of Peafowl.

### "Now I Hear You."

Father O'Halloran had a telephone put into the parsonage in connection with the church, the parochial school, etc. Patrick McFee, his reverence's handy man, was instructed in the use of the instrument, and it was only the next day when Pat, dining out the church, heard the clatter of the telephone bell. Taking down the receiver, he was pleased to hear Father O'Halloran's familiar voice asking him something or other about his work. Pat, in essaying to answer, remembered that his reverence was a long way off, and Pat consequently hollered into the transmitter at the top of his voice. "I don't understand you, Patrick," said the telephone. Patrick tried again with no better success. On his third trial he came near splitting the telephone; but again came Father O'Halloran's voice, "I can't hear what you're saying, Patrick." Pat had by this time lost something of his patience, and as he stood gathering breath for a fourth blast he couldn't refrain from uttering in a low tone, "Ah, may the devil fly away with the old fool." But Pat dropped the telephone like a hot potato and fell to his knees in dismay when he heard Father O'Halloran's voice once again, "Now I hear you perfectly, Patrick."—Boston Evening Transcript.

### Dundurn Murmurs.

DUNDURN, June 27, 1895.—The Hon. a Court has a most magnificent garden this year. The great roses and warm sunshine have brought things through in such style as to make others think that the pleasure of enjoying the good things is worth the trouble of gardening.

Mr. Chas. Goodie is at present in Saskatoon looking after Capt. May's affairs during the time he is confined to the house on account of his accident.

Miss Marr, our most pleasing and genial school mistress, leaves on Saturday's train for Prince Albert where she will spend her two weeks' holiday.

Hon. a Court paid a short visit to Saskatoon last week. He took in the creamery while there and reports everything favorable under the management of Sinclair and Leslie.

Geo. Gagen has about completed his new dwelling house and fine stable. The school mistress is a good housekeeper, Geo.

Robt. Wilson visited Capt. May on Monday; he reports the Captain doing remarkably well under the circumstances.

We understand there is going to be a wedding in Saskatoon on Monday. The bridegroom is well known, but who the bride is causes great excitement as there are several aspirants. We are thinking it would take a rather large basket if they intend to shake them all up together and take the top one.

Mr. Sinclair, who purchased nearly all the best stock here this summer, talks of taking some of the choice steers to the Regina Exhibition.

**Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.**—Dr. Agnew's cure for the heart gives perfect relief in all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for palpitation, shortness of breath, smothering asthma, pain in left side and all symptoms of a diseased heart. One dose convinces. Sold by W. W. Bole.

**Relief in Six Hours.**—Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "GRAT SOUTH AMERICAN KIDNEY CURE." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by W. W. Bole Druggist.

### Ask your Druggist for



### Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER  
A DAINTY FLORAL EXTRACT  
For Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.



**CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT?** For a prompt answer and an honest opinion, write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communication strictly confidential. A handbook of information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and this is brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, largest circulation of any scientific work in the world, \$3 a year. Sample copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, \$2.50 a year. Single copies, 15 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Direct and Shortest Route to  
TORONTO, MONTREAL,  
OTTAWA AND  
NEW YORK.

Daily trains to St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis and all points South. The short route to Vancouver, Victoria, Portland and San Francisco.

DINING CARS ON ALL TRAINS.

### Lake Steamers from Fort William.

TO OWEN SOUND.  
ATHABASCA ..... SUNDAY  
MANTOBA ..... THURSDAY  
TO SARNIA AND WINDSOR.  
ALBERTA ..... WEDNESDAY

Connecting train leaves Moose Jaw, Thursday, Monday and Tuesday at 12:00 o'clock.

### CONNECTIONS AT VANCOUVER

to the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Exhibition at Kyoto, Japan, opening on April 1st. Particulars on application.

### SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.

FOR AUSTRALIA.  
MIOWERA ..... July 16  
WARRIMOO ..... Aug. 16  
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.  
EMPRESS CHINA ..... July 15  
EMPRESS INDIA ..... Aug. 5

For tickets and information apply to  
J. K. STEVENSON,  
Agent, Moose Jaw, or to  
ROBERT KERR,  
Gen'l Passenger Agt., Winnipeg.

### NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

### The Popular Route

### St. Paul Minneapolis Chicago

And all points in the United States and Canada; also the Kootenay coal mines.

### Pullman Palace Vestibuled Sleeping and Dining Cars

ON EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY TO  
TORONTO, MONTREAL, Etc.

And all points in Eastern Canada; St. Paul and Chicago.

An opportunity to pass through the celebrated St. Clair Tunnel. Baggage is checked through in bond, and there is no customs examination.

### OCEAN PASSAGES

And Berths secured to and from Great Britain, Europe, China and Japan. All first-class steamship lines are represented.

### Great Transcontinental Route to the Pacific Coast.

For tickets and further information apply to any of the company's agents, or  
H. J. BELM,  
Ticket Agent, 486 Main St., Winnipeg.

H. SWINFORD,  
General Agent, Winnipeg.  
CHAS. S. FFE,  
Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

### J. MELHUISE, Spring Goods!

Merchant Tailor,  
Is now prepared to clothe you with

### THE LATEST GOODS : AT PRICES : TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Give us a call and we will try and suit your pocket.

J. MELHUISE. R. L. Slater,  
MERCHANT TAILOR. Fashionable Tailor.

### JOHN BELLAMY,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

### FURNITURE

BABY BUGGIES, WAGONS, ETC.

AGENT FOR GENDRON BICYCLES.

Window Shades 60c. to 90c. complete with Spring Roller.

UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

### MOTHER AND DAUGHTER Rejoice Together.

New Year Old Maggie McRitchie, a Victim of Chronic Fainting Spells and Nervous Weakness, Completely Cured by South American Nervine After all Other Efforts had failed. The Mother, a Sufferer From Nervous Prostration and Indigestion, Likewise Cured. Hear What the Thankful Father Has to Say.



MRS. JAMES MCRTITCHIE AND DAUGHTER

A leading local physician, whose profession takes him among the children of the various public institutions, remarked to the writer, that one would hardly believe that so many children were affected by nervous troubles, which sap the system and prevent proper development. In many cases the doctors are powerless to cure these troubles. They can relieve the suffering little ones, but in South American Nervine we have a medicine that does more than simply give relief. Its peculiar strength is that it completely cures where physicians relieve. A case in point came to us the 24th ult., in a letter from Mr. James W. McRitchie of Bothwell, Ont. He says:—"My daughter Maggie, aged 9 years, was afflicted with nervous fainting spells for over a year, which left her in such a condition of weakness afterwards that the child was practically an invalid. We tried several remedies and doctoring with her in one way and another, but nothing gave relief. Seeing South American Nervine advertised, as particularly efficacious in nervous diseases, I decided on trying it for her, and I must say that I noticed a decided change in my daughter for the better after she had taken only a few doses. As a result of using this medicine, she is now entirely free from those fainting spells and possessed of that life and brightness that is the happy lot of childhood. I am satisfied it is an excellent medicine for any nervous weakness. My experience has been further supplemented in the fact that my wife has also been using South American Nervine for indigestion, dyspepsia and nervous prostration, and has found very great relief."

Whether the patient be man or woman, young or old, South American Nervine provides a complete medium for restoration to health. It is a medicine differing absolutely from every other. A cure is effected by application to the nerve centres of the human system, and science has proved that when these nerve centres are kept healthy the whole body is healthy. For these reasons failure is impossible.

For Sale by W. W. BOLE,  
Moose Jaw, N.W.T.



# LADY ALYMER

## CHAPTER II.

### AN UNEXPECTED APPOINTMENT.

About two months after this sort of avalanche fell upon the little household in Palace Mansions. It took the form of a letter from Lord Alymer, the old savage at Alymer's Field, and as Dick in his first surprise exclaimed: "Now, who the devil was to expect the old savage would be up to this sort of game?"

It began by assuring his nephew that he was enjoying the very best of health, that he had not had a touch of gout for something over three months, but that his ladyship was in exceedingly queer health—that she was, indeed, thoroughly out of sorts and at present giving both himself and her medical adviser cause for the gravest anxiety. Then he went on to say that he had just had a visit of nearly a week from his old friend Barry Boynton—"That's Lord Skervereleigh," said Dick, as he read the letter aloud—and that Barry Boynton had just been appointed Governor-General of Madras, and that as he—"the old savage"—felt his nephew could not lose by advancement in his profession, whether he ever happened to come in for the Alymer title or not, he had put in a good word for him with his old friend, with the result that Barry Boynton had promised to appoint him to his military secretary.

"But, Dick," Dorothy cried, "that means India!"

"Not a bit of it, my darling," Dick cried, "I'll see the old savage at perdition before I accept it. I only go to India on one condition—that I go as a free man; that is, with you as my acknowledged wife."

Then they read the letter over again, and made their comments upon it—she with her sweet face pressed against his cheek, he with his arm close about her waist.

"The amount of delicate information he conveys is really remarkable," Dick laughed, for Dick, by the bye, was on a ten-days' leave, and was jovial and inclined to view the whole world through rose-colored glasses in consequence; "that is to let me know that I needn't expect to step into his shoes for many a day yet. Bless me if he knew how little I cared about it, one way or the other."

"Nor I," Dorothy chimed in; "except—except that we should always be together then, Dick," with a soft touch of yearning in her voice.

"But we are always together in heart, my dearest," cried Dick, fondly. "And my lady's health is causing him the gravest anxiety—him! We must take that with a grain of salt. Gravest anxiety! Why, if my lady was lying at death's door, old savage wouldn't be anxious, unless for fear that she should get better. However, as they are in town I must get up and inquire after her layings. She's a hard nail enough, but she has always been good to me in her way, and she's worth a thousand of him any day. And then I can tell the old savage that he may use his influence with his dear old friend Barry Boynton for somebody else."

"But you won't do anything rash, Dick?" Dorothy cried.

"Certainly not—why should I? But I shall tell him I have no fancy for India, and that I'd rather stop at home."

"But supposing that he says no," said Dorothy, who in her heart regarded Dick's "old savage" as an all-powerful being, who had it in his power to make or mar her very existence.

"Oh! I think he will hardly insist, one way or the other," he answered easily. "Any way, I must go and be civil to my lady, who isn't half a bad sort, and gently intimate my decision to my lord."

"When will you go, Dick?" Dorothy asked.

"To-day, I think, dearest," he replied; "just after lunch will be a good time. The savage is never quite so savage after a meal as at any other time."

A strange and sickly faintness began to creep over Dorothy, a dull and indefinite sense of forbidding rose in her heart, and she threatened to swoon. "Shall you be long there?" she faltered.

"Well, if I am," returned Dick, with a laugh, "it will be a new experience for me, I ought to say, for I never stopped a single minute longer in his house than I could help, since I can remember."

Then he happened—attracted by her silence, and the element of the sweet laugh which generally echoed his—to turn and look at her. The next moment he had caught her in his arms, and was kissing her as a man only kisses the one woman that he loves in all the world.

"My love, my love," he cried, "my dear, sweet little love, don't look like that. What is it you fear? Not that I shall ever change toward you, or be different in any way, so far as you are concerned?"

"They are your people," she faltered, "and—"

"My people?" he echoed, contemptuously. "Yes, so they are; but you—you are my life—my very soul—the light of my eyes, why, you are myself. Why, to put my love and care for you in comparison to one instant with what I feel for all my people together, would be too funny for words, if you were not distressed about it. But when I see you look like that, darling, it hurts me so awfully—it cuts me up, so that I can hardly talk or think sensibly. My dear little love, there is nobody in all the wide world that I could ever put beside you, or ever shall."

"You are sure?" she cried.

"I am quite sure," he answered, looking her straight and true in the eyes. "And now, my dearest, it is half-past 11; let me take you out for a turn before lunch time."

He always found it an easy matter to comfort and reassure the little wife who loved him so dearly, and, although by living so much alone and without proper companionship, she was apt to brood over the circumstances of her life, and to conjure up all sorts of gloomy fancies and dread shadows which might come to pass at some future time, these mists always yielded before the irresistible sunshine of his love, and they were happier, if possible, than he himself was before.

In his innermost heart, however, Dick was not so easy about his approaching interview with Lord Alymer as he made Dorothy believe; and he knocked at the door of the old savage's town house with rather a quaking heart and something of the vague dread which he had coaxed and

keeping Lady Alymer's advice in his mind; but—

"Then what do you mean, sir?" roared the old man, losing his temper altogether.

"I mean this," said Dick, firmly. "Up to now I have, as you know, always set my face against going to India. I hate and loath the very idea of it. England is good enough for me, and I want to stay here. I don't want to go to India, or lose a lot of anxiety. What I want to know is this: What has made you take a lot of trouble, and put yourself under an obligation to Lord Skervereleigh, in order to bring about what you know would be utterly distasteful to me?"

Lord Alymer looked at Dick as if words had failed him, but presently he found his tongue and used it freely. "Damme, sir," he roared; "do you mean to accuse me of any sneaking, second-hand motives? Pon my soul, sir, I've a good mind to write to Lord Skervereleigh and ask him to consider the appointment refused. But stay," as he saw by Dick's face that this would be the most desirable course he could take, "I will do no such thing. Damme, sir, I've had about enough of your airs and graces. Mark you, sir, I mean to say I go to India, or I go without another word, or I cut off your allowance from this day week, every penny of it. As you yourself said just now, I go to a lot of trouble for you, put myself under a great obligation to a friend in order to get you a good job, and all the return I get for it is that you get on your high horse and accuse me of second-hand motives, Damme sir, it's intolerable—simple intolerable. And I suppose you think I don't know why you want to shirk a year or two in India, eh?"

"No," the old savage muttered, in return; "I don't understand you, sir," said Dick with icy civility.

"No, no; of course not. And you think I didn't see you the other night at the Criterion, and mopping your eyes over 'David Garrick' afterward. Bah! you must think I'm a fool."

For a moment Dick was startled; but he did not show it by his manner in the least. "Well, sir," he said quietly. "I have never been in the habit of asking your permission to take a lady to a theatre."

"No," the old savage muttered, in return; "nor when you want to start housekeeping in Palace Mansions either."

"No, sir," said Dick firmly; "nor when I wanted to start housekeeping, either."

"And that was why you refused to marry Mary Annandale?" Lord Alymer snapped.

"Not at all. I refused to marry Miss Annandale because I did not care about Miss Annandale."

"Bah!" muttered the old man, in a fury. "I suppose you believe in all that rot about marrying for love."

"Most certainly I do," said Dick.

"And you mean to do it?"

"I don't mean to marry anybody at present," said Dick, coolly. He felt more of a sneer than he had ever felt in all his life leave the old man in his belief that he should never have bothered to get such an appointment, because, as you know, I hate the very idea of going to India, but at the same time, to be quite honest, I don't suppose I should have refused it. I don't suppose any man in his senses would."

Dorothy drew her breath sharply, and for a minute or two did not speak. "Dick, darling," she said, at length. "It is true that you are married, but I don't see that that is any reason why you should not be in my senses, too."

"What do you mean, Dorothy?" he asked, quickly.

"Well, just this. Supposing that Lord Alymer had let you refuse this appointment, and had not made himself disagreeable about your allowance, we should have to go on just as we are doing now. And, of course, Dick, dear, should like to be Mrs. Alymer instead of Mrs. Harris, and to live with the regiment rather than in Palace Mansions; but—but, at the same time, since there is so much to be gained by it, I would just as soon be Mrs. Harris in one place as in another, if I must be Mrs. Harris at all."

Dick caught her close to him, "Dorothy, you mean"—he began.

"I mean," she ended, firmly, "that I would sooner go to India as Mrs. Harris than drag you down in your profession, and put you at loggerheads with your uncle, because he is your uncle, and the head of your family even though he is such an old savage as he is."

"But, my dear, my dear, do you know that in that case I should have to go to Africa?" he cried.

"Yes, I know that, Dick," she answered.

"But I can't leave you alone, just now—I can't, Dorothy," he exclaimed. "It's impossible; it would be human. Why I should be out of my mind with anxiety and distress."

"No, no—you would know that I was proud and happy to be able to do something to help you," she replied. "I would rather that you were here; but, then, I would always have a moment to spare. That is not a new feeling for me. And I shall not be alone. I shall have Barbara, you know. Barbara will take care of me, and let you know exactly how I get on."

"No; I cannot let you do it," he said, when she paused.

"Yes, yes, you can, dear. Besides, it is not only ourselves that we have to think of. There is the child, and, although if we go to India together, we might be able to get along pretty well by ourselves, we should not be able to send the child home, if the climate was bad for it. Why, Dick, dear, we should not be able to afford to come home ourselves, if we could not stand the heat."

"That is true," he admitted.

"And don't you think," he went on, eagerly, "that I would rather live as I am doing now for a year or two longer than I would run the risk of seeing you die, perhaps, because we had no money to bring us home? Just think what I should feel like if we were in such a case as that."

"But, darling, you don't know—you don't realize how very different a life would be out there," he urged. "Here, very few people take the trouble to notice us, one way or another, and if they do, it does not matter. But out there, as military secretary, I should have a lot to do. I should have to have a moment to myself. I should not be able to go anywhere with you, and probably very seldom be able to come and see you."

"But you would be able to come sometimes," she answered, with a brave smile. "Every now and then you would be better than a bread, and if one cannot get even half a loaf, it is foolish to quarrel with the slice which keeps one from starving."

Dick's heart felt like to break. "Dorothy, Dorothy," he said, "my dear, little, brave, unselfish wife, every word you say makes me love you a thousand times more than I did before. My dearest, I give in to anything that you wish; you shall decide everything, and I—I will give all the rest of my life trying to make you feel that you did not throw away your love and confidence when you gave them to me."

So they arranged that Dick should accept the appointment of military secretary to Lord Skervereleigh, and that two days later he should go and see his uncle again, and

## CHAPTER III.

### DICK'S FORGET.

After this interview it was Dick's pleasant task to go home and tell the news to his wife. It had to be done; it was useless his trying to shirk it, because Dorothy knew why and where he had gone, and was too eager to hear the result of his visit to his uncle to let him even light a cigarette in peace, until she "heard all that was to be heard; in fact, as soon as he put his key into the door she flew out to meet him."

"Dick, is it good news?" she cried, eagerly.

Now Dick could not honestly say that it was good news, but then he did not wish to tell her how bad it was all at once; so he gently prevaricated, kissed her with her usual fervor, and then, as he was about to ask her if she had been very dull with him and whether he had been too long away.

His well-meant prevarication had exactly the opposite effect to that which he had intended. Dorothy's sensitive heart went on aching for every word, and the corners of her sweet lips drooped ominously. "Oh, Dick! it is bad news," she said, mournfully; "and you are trying to hide it from me."

"No, no, I am not," he said, hurriedly.

"But there's no need to tell all our private affairs to the world," she said. "Dick, sir, do you mean to say you are going to turn round on me after all the trouble I've taken for you? Damme, sir, do you mean to tell me that?"

"Not exactly that," answered Dick, still

## WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighboring Interest in His Delays—Waters of Moment and Hitherto Gathered from the Daily Record.

Ex-Postmaster General Wannamaker is talked of in Pennsylvania as a presidential possibility.

Joshua M. Sears, of Boston, pays a tax of \$48,019.92 on real estate assessed at \$3,751,000.

Stillwater children under 16 years of age are not allowed on the streets after 9 o'clock at night.

Smallpox record for the winter in United States cities shows Milwaukee, Wis., to have suffered the most.

Thompson McDaniels, a veteran of the Black Hawk war, died Friday at Kansas City, aged 90 years.

A Woman's National Sabbath Alliance has been formed in America as an auxiliary to the American Sabbath Union.

Governor Morton has pardoned Frank L. Wallace, who was sent to the Elmira Reformatory from Buffalo in 1892.

James A. Hill, postmaster of Paris, Ind., reported two cents as the entire receipts of his office during the last quarter.

Steps are being taken in St. Louis for the utilization of the unemployed land in the city for the benefit of the unemployed poor.

The New York Central has made a success of lighting its cars by electricity generated by the revolutions of the axles.

According to the city directory just issued, Baltimore has a population of 647,799, an increase during the year of 27,417.

Paul Schultz, recently removed from the position of general land agent for the Northern Pacific, committed suicide at Tacoma.

John F. Halloran of Gloucester, N.J., has been informed that his uncle, John Halloran, who recently died in Australia, left him \$900,000.

William Shelp of Newark, N.Y., killed himself to prove to his wife that he was not a coward. She had taunted him with lack of courage.

A West Virginia man has recovered \$9,000 damages on a telephone company for destruction of his residence by fire communicated by its wires.

Miss Marion Talbot has been appointed dean of the Woman's college in the university of Chicago, taking the place of Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer.

The longest distance a letter can be carried within the limits of the United States is from Krys West, Fla., to Umanak, 6,271 miles; and all for two cents.

Five Seventh Day Adventists, who were convicted and sent to jail in Rhea county, Tenn., for working on Sunday, have been pardoned by Governor Turney.

The Spreckles company has been successful in its experiments in growing sugar cane in San Joaquin county, California, and is extending its operations there.

The comptroller of the currency has declared a dividend of 15 per cent. in favor of the creditors of the insolvent First National Bank of San Diego, Cal.

Mary Croughan of Lynn, Mass., died from the effects of a tumor growth in her throat, which caused her to hiccough. She had hiccoughed since the fall of last year.

Mrs. Charles Mort, of Pathecoque, L.I., celebrated her 84th birthday recently, and among the invited guests were 18 whose combined ages aggregated 1,421 years.

Rev. Charles Davies, pastor of the Baptist church at Harrodsburg, Ky., a week ago Sunday immersed seventy-six converts in twenty-nine minutes. It was a cold day, to agitate the subject.

Dr. John Hall's church, Fifth avenue, New York city, has 2,438 communicant members. Its contributions last year amounted to \$147,652, of which \$96,749 went to benevolence.

Daily Ferguson is the name of an old colored lady who resides near Carrollton, Md. She was born in Buchanan county, Va., Aug. 9, 1777, and is therefore in the 115th year of her age.

The Scriptures are to be published by the Protestant Episcopal Church in the classical Welsh language in China. The translating has been in charge of Bishop S. J. Schorckewsky.

It is believed to be the intention of the New York Central Railway to get its power from the tunnel power company to run its cars by trolley system between Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Buffalo.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, the dashing Confederate cavalry leader, is to have a suitable monument erected to his memory. The Richmond City Council has appropriated \$10,700 for the purchase of a site.

A Frenchman who settled in South Carolina a few years ago planted 150 acres of asparagus. At the end of six years he sold his farm and returned to his native country with a fortune of a quarter of a million dollars.

Lyndhurst, the home of Reverend Johnson, one of the finest places in the suburbs of Baltimore, has been sold to a company of speculators to be cut up into building lots. There were nearly 300 acres in the Reverend Johnson farm.

Master Johnny Bazemore, aged fourteen, of Ochopee, Ga., became tired of bachelor life, and two weeks ago he married the little lady of his heart, Miss Emma Lynn, aged thirteen, at the residence of one of the bride's relatives.

Greater New York, a typographical statistical points out, will cover an area of 317 square miles; three times the area of London and twelve times that of Paris. Rome, Babylon, and Memphis are not to be mentioned in the comparison.

Rev. Dr. Richard M. Smith, professor of Greek, Hebrew and Sanskrit in Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va., is about to resign because he cannot accept all the doctrines of the Methodist church, under whose patronage the college is maintained.

A bill before the Missouri Legislature proposes to tax bachelors as follows: Between the ages of 30 and 35 years, \$10; between the ages of 35 and 40 years, \$15; between 40 and 45 years, \$20; between 45 and 50 years, \$30; between 50 and 55 years, \$75.

No Danger.

The peculiar thing about this bacon-strictor, is, as we guess, and the keeper, but it is required to be a young chicken about once a week. It is not dangerous except when hungry. It is very particular about what it eats, ladies and gentlemen, and that young mad that's smoking a cigarette can approach the cage with perfect impunity and it won't touch him.



THE MAN WITH THE ALUMINUM EAR.

War of Paris cast was taken of the left side of his head. Then an artificial ear was built up in wax to match the healthy one on the opposite side. The bogus ear was made of vulcanite and aluminum, tinted and enameled to harmonize with the complexion. No artificial contrivance, such as a spectacle frame, was made use of to support the aluminum ear, and adhesion to the head was effected by means of a saturated solution of resin in absolute alcohol.

The man can now hear as well as ever, but he takes care to sleep on his right side at night, so as not to break off his new ear. At the same time he has no fear of having it frost-bitten, and he is probably the only man in the world who can wear a false ear with the request of Marc Antony: "Lend me your ears."

## Appearance Often Deceptive.

Trump—Please, um, I'm almost starved. Housekeeper—Um, you've eaten half a dozen houses before you got to this one, and you stayed a good while in each.

Trump—Yes, mum, but they was all hordin' houses.

"My mother-in-law never understands a joke," says a correspondent. "So I was surprised to receive a letter from her a few weeks after my little boy had swallowed a farthing, in which the last words were, 'Has Ernest gotten over his financial difficulties yet?'"



The island which Japan acquires from China under the new treaty is called "The Beautiful" in oriental parlance. It is about 100 miles eastward from the south-central coast of China, from which it is separated by the Formosa Channel. The Pacific mail steamers pass through these waters going from Yokohama to Hong Kong. The island is 240 miles long and its average width is 70 miles. A chain of mountains, many of them volcanic, extend from north to south through the middle of the island. The Chinward coast is populous with Chinese traders, who live in important towns and transact most of the business. According to the loose estimates of the Chinese the population of the island is about 2,000,000. The eastern coast is peopled almost entirely by aboriginal savages, who are said to resemble the North American Indians more than their Chinese neighbors. The City of Kelung, on the western coast, does an important coal trade, but the heaviest business is transacted on the east coast, whence the Chinese, English and Parsee merchants export largely of tea, camphor, sugar, drugs, rice, jute and hemp and import cotton and opium. More than 20,000,000 pounds of tea is exported from the port of Tamsui. The tea of Formosa is different in flavor from that of China. It is largely consumed in the United States, where three-fourths of the island's product is bought. The City of Tamsui figured in the Tongsu war ten years ago. The French bombarded it in vain, being stopped by the shallow waters of the harbor. But they captured Kelung and marched their marines southward upon Tamsui, which must have capitulated but that the war was settled at that time on other fields. In 1874 Japan landed troops on the east coast of the island, which they had long desired to conquer, but China protested so strongly against the invasion that the Japanese withdrew to avoid war. After twenty years the Japanese ambition has been gratified. A rich and beautiful island has come into the possession of the mikado, by him, doubtless, to be vastly improved and enhanced in value. Formosa is fated to play a more important part in history.

It is natural enough that there should be a disposition to make merry at the expense of the well-known inventor who is spending his leisure and his hard-earned money in trying to make a flying-machine which he knows very well he will never get a cent out of. He is fortunate, indeed, in being merely laughed at, for scientific experimenters have been sent to bedlam or to jail ere now. The man who rides a hobby must needs expect the suspicion if not the contempt of the hobbyless. But for all that the hobby-horse brigade is the cavalry in the van of science and progress. From the time Archimedes ran to a very light unsteady through the streets of Syracuse shouting "Eureka!" in his excitement over an unglittering generality in mathematics until Franklin "wrestled the lightning from the skies and the sceptre from tyrants," all the really great inventions have been made by hobby-horse riders.

Those whom in his indignation at their obtuseness the late Dr. Rush called "the place-holders of science" seldom find out anything more than enough to enable them to keep their places. Your staffed scientist is never "occupied more than just in grooming his cuticle," as the poet has it. He does what he is paid to do, what he is obliged to do, and stops there. That is human nature.

But it is also human nature to ride hobby-horses to do something you are not obliged to do; to work at something for the love of it; to think about something when you are not obliged to think; to seek knowledge for the sake of knowledge, and to bear the scoffs of the ignorant in order to become better able to help them. Therefore, let every fit and proper person who has no hobby get one at once. And, having one, let him ride with a curb bit, for no animal on earth is likely to create more mischief than a runaway hobby backed by one who ought never to have been trusted on anything more unmanageable than a dry-horse.

#### Text Was Well Chosen.

When the Duke of Ormond, whose family name was Butler, was going to take possession as lord lieutenant of Ireland he was driven by a storm onto the Isle of Man, where a Rev. Mr. Joseph, a poor curate, entertained him as hospitably as his means permitted. On his departure the duke promised to provide for him as soon as he became vicar. The curate waited many months in vain, and at last went over to Dublin to remind him of his promise. Despairing of gaining access to the duke, he obtained permission to preach at the cathedral. The lord lieutenant and his court were at the church, but none of them remembered their humble host till he pronounced his text, which, it must be acknowledged, was well chosen: "Yet did not the chief ruler remember Joseph, but forgot him." The preacher was at once invited to the castle and a good living provided for him.

#### Are Visiting Lists too Long?

Mrs. De Fashion, a young society lady making her round of calls owing to average society friends—Is Mrs. Wiggins Van Mortimer at home.

Servant—No, madame she's—

Mrs. De Fashion—Please hand her my card when she returns.

Servant—She won't return, madame she was buried a month ago.

Bruce Cameron, a youth seventeen years of age, residing on Gifford street, Toronto, was stabbed in the abdomen by Wm. Wellman at a baseball game. Cameron will probably recover.

## THE WORLD'S BENEFACTOR

### SIR HENRY BESSEMER AND HIS PROCESS OF MAKING STEEL.

The British Public and Government have been graciously pleased to confer the title of "Baron" on Sir Henry Bessemer, in recognition of his services to the world.

The inventor of the celebrated "Bessemer process" is the most modest of men, shunning rather than courting observation. A few years since he was sometimes to be seen taking a "constitutional" in the neighborhood of his unpretentious abode at Denmark Hill, in England, but the venerable gentleman with the benevolent face, in the old-fashioned frock coat and voluminous, many folded choker neck cloth, is now rarely seen even by his immediate neighbors.

The British public, the British Government, and British manufacturers do their very best at one time to crush one of the most useful men ever born in Britain, and failed ignominiously. Sheffield laughed at him, and Woolwich gave him the official cold shoulder; but Sheffield and Woolwich were crippled indeed at the present time were it not for "Bessemer steel." Yet even now, although foreign potentates have showered crosses and stars upon him, the English Government has not conferred upon him any honor more important than an ordinary knighthood, and this in spite of the fact that he has created one of the largest and most important industries in the world.

Some fascinating calculations, made by Sir Henry himself, prove that one year's production of Bessemer steel might be represented by a solid column sixteen and a half times the height of St. Paul's Cathedral, and as thick through as an ordinary gasometer—about 100 feet.

Henry Bessemer, son of the late Mr. Anthony Bessemer, was born in Hertfordshire in the year 1813. His earlier years were devoted to art, and we find that he was an exhibitor at the Royal Academy at the age of 20. At this early age he had discovered a means by which impressions of the designs on coins, medals, and other objects could be reproduced in any number on cardboard. Some of his work in this line is still extant, and when specimens come into the market they bring high prices.

This led him directly to a more important invention. He discovered that the Government of the time was robbed to the tune of £100,000 per annum by scrupulous persons, who were in the habit of removing the embossed duty stamps on legal and other documents, and using the same again. Young Bessemer invented the

#### USEFUL LITTLE CONTRIVANCE

by which the stamp is embossed on the paper or parchment of the document itself, and submitted it to the then Chief of the Stamp Department, Mr. Somerset. The potentate in question saw the advantage of this system at a glance and soon afterward the authorities expressed their willingness to make use of it. A pretty little story is connected with this invention. Bessemer's model was completed, and he showed it to the young lady to whom he was then engaged. Her first comment upon it showed that she was well fitted to become the wife of an inventor. She said:

"Yes, I understand this; but surely, if all stamps had a date put upon them they could not at a future time be used again without detection."

This proved a very valuable suggestion, for Bessemer soon hit upon the idea of a steel die with a space for a movable date, and in that form his invention was adopted by the authorities. Will it be credited that he never received solitary farthing from the Government for his service or the use of his invention?

Such is, nevertheless, the fact, and when he hinted mildly at legal remedies he was told by the Solicitor to the Stamp Department that he was entitled to no compensation, inasmuch as he had presented his invention to the Government gratis! This was at a time, too, when he was by no means well off, when, indeed, he lacked the necessary money to set up housekeeping with the clever young lady whose brilliant suggestion had resulted in a perfect stamping machine! He received many generous promises from various Ministers of course; but one Government went out of power after another, and to this day he has never been compensated in any shape or form.

A man of vast wealth now, Sir Henry Bessemer can afford to regard the troubles of that period of his life with comparative indifference. But his disappointment in this instance taught him a very salutary lesson. When he made the great discovery of his life—that by which it is possible to

convert pig iron into steel—he kept his discovery a secret. To some extent it is a secret to this day. The importance of the discovery can hardly be overestimated.

Before the Bessemer process came into use steel could not be bought under £50 a ton, and its price prohibited its use in numerous departments of industry where it is now considered essential. At that time, too, only 51,000 tons of cast steel were produced in Sheffield in a year. In 1892, 33,546 tons of steel were manufactured in the world every day according to the Bessemer process, the selling price per ton averaging £8 per hundred.

Everybody knows that steel is superlative in all departments where toughness and durability are considerations. In the building of bridges and in the making of girders for buildings or locomotives, rails, steam boilers of all kinds, steel is now universally used. It is chiefly due to Sir Henry Bessemer that one of the most useful of modern ocean steamships as on land, and that the highest order of steel is nearly as imperishable as the ancient Pyramids.

Such a discovery, it might be supposed, would be hailed with enthusiasm by those interested in the iron trade of Great Britain. Not a bit of it. Bessemer met with every possible discouragement. The steel manufacturers of Sheffield and Glasgow ignored him. One does not expect to find unusual enterprises in a governmental department, so it is not surprising to learn that the British Admiralty could only be induced to adopt the Bessemer steel in the building of war ships when it had been in use in building merchant ships many years.

Even the engineer of the London and Northwest Railway at first declined to have anything to do with Bessemer steel. Encouragement, valuable encouragement, Bessemer did receive, however, from the late Mr. Platt, M. P., head of the famous Oldham firm, who gave him \$50,000 for a fifth share in his patents.

On the Continent, too, his merits were immediately recognized. Krupp, the great gun manufacturer, was one of the first to pay him royalty on his patents. The Emperor Napoleon evinced the keenest interest in his invention, and would have decorated Bessemer with the Grand Cross of

#### THE LEGION OF HONOR.

if it had not been explained to him that British subjects were not allowed to receive decorations from foreign Governments except by special permission. The Emperor of Austria conferred upon him a knighthood of one of the most distinguished Austrian firms, and the King of the Belgians, when he was in London, drove out to Denmark Hill to call upon him.

The British Government had to follow suit in some fashion, and a knighthood was conferred upon him in 1879. In 1880 he was presented with that highly prized distinction, the freedom of the city of London, "in recognition of his valuable discoveries, which have so largely benefited the iron industries of this country, and his scientific attainments, which are so well known throughout the world."

When the Gold Albert Medal of the Society of Arts was presented to him at Marlborough House by the Prince of Wales himself, Bessemer humorously confessed that, though he prized such distinctions, he was no less pleased with the £1,057,748 which he made by his patents.

Bessemer recently recovered from a severe illness, and is at present, in his 83d year, busily engaged in answering the great mass of correspondence which accumulated during his illness. Doubtless a large proportion of this correspondence consists of begging letters. He is one of the most charitable men of his day, though he does not like it to be known, and many a large benefaction from him finds its way anonymously into coffers of the hospitals and orphanages of London.

It is characteristic of the man that he should take a particular pleasure in his invention of a machine for the manufacture of nails, for the simple reason that this invention relieves hundreds of young girls in Lancashire and in the "Black Country" and Wolverhampton of the degrading toil of forging nails by hand. In dithy, reeking dens these poor young things passed their lives in "unwomanly" work, engaged in unwomanly toil. But Bessemer has altered all that.

#### THE BALANCE OF POWER.

China and Japan May Some Day Be Fitted Against the Whole World.

That the "Balance of Power in Europe," is being rapidly exchanged for the "Balance of Power in the World" is becoming tolerably apparent from the manner in which the pending treaty between China and Japan is being received. Russian, German, and French protests are said to have been entered on the one hand, and Britain and the "Great Republic" are said to be supporting Japanese claims on the other. It is alleged that the treaty will lead to an alliance between Japan and China; that the former country has fought China in order to rule China; that now in possession of the armor of modern war it can teach the same art to the Chinese and that a league of the whole Mongolian empire, comprising over 400 millions of people, and possessed of such art, will be powerful to baffle either Russia, or her allies, in Central Asia or in their colonies in its own neighborhood. On the other hand, Britain and the States, so far, seem inclined to "hasten slowly," but at the same time admit that the alleged league would undoubtedly

#### TOUCH THEIR INTERESTS.

We see one leading London journal alluring that it "doubts if there is a British general who would undertake to defend Burma against a Mongol army well commanded and well officered without serious misgivings."

How the times do change, always and everywhere! Who ever thought that before the close of the nineteenth century we should have men dreading if some invasion of barbarians, at least the mischief which might be done by a league of semi-barbarians? This is the simple fact. For we find the London Journal from which we quoted above saying: "Nobody doubts for a moment that if China went to turn the backs of the British, French, German, or Anglo-Indian officers, she would, within ten years, possess an army quite equal to contesting with Russia the possession of Northern Asia." This China will not do. But it seems that the Chinese are thought to have opened their eyes to the fact that they are to be taken for instructors. Whether the opinion is correct or incorrect it is not possible to say. But should it prove to be the former, it may certainly change

#### THE WORLD'S POLITICS

somehow; and may teach us that "a policy of non-interference," such as Washington pressed on the States about a century since, is becoming increasingly difficult for any country under any government. It may also teach us to be less confident either in the superiority of our race or of our social condition. According to nearly all politicians and philosophers of this transcendent century, European races were sure to acquire ascendancy over those of Asia. Some, indeed, have even calculated that Russia and Britain might peacefully effect a partition of the greater part of it. And suddenly we find, not merely the Old World, but the New one also, anxiously enquiring as to the policy which is being designed, in its own interest, by one-third of the human race!

#### Will Be a Pretty Big Light.

A new lighthouse will be built on Penmarc Point off the coast of Brittany and will be known as the Eckmuhl lighthouse. It will contain an electric light of 40,000,000 candle power, casting a beam which can be seen a distance, in clear weather, of thirty-three miles, in a foggy weather a distance of twenty-one miles.

#### Once Caught Twice Shy.

Citizen—Will you run for office next year?

Official—No, I will run from it.

## PRACTICAL FARMING.

### Dairy Cleanliness

Milking needs to be done by clean persons. Hands should be washed before commencing to milk. Have a wash basin, some soap, water and a towel in the stable and use them. Clean aprons to put on while milking will be useful. Milk each cow regularly and milk out clean. It will pay to "strip" the cow a minute longer than usual, if you are being paid by test.

After straining and aerating, the milk may be cooled for the creamery. Set the milk in a place where the air is pure, and in winter where it will not freeze. Milk should be protected from sun and rain. These are good in their place, but poor things to make cheese and butter out of. The milk stand should be 100 feet from the barnyard and from where pigs are fed. It should have a cover allowing a free circulation of air, at the same time preventing the milk from being heated, or allowing rain water to get into it. Rain water is said to spoil the flavor. The boxes or racks for holding the cans need scrubbing with hot water once a week to remove spilled milk, etc. This is especially necessary when they are hauled on the same wagon as the milk. The odor of some milk is sufficient to taint the milk. The boxes need proper grooming that no odor from them reach the milk. The driver and his clothing should be clean and tidy. Cans of milk protected from sun and dust while on the road will reach the factory in better condition than those without such care.

If the can is 10 years old and rusty, leaks badly, has a dinged cover, and spalls one-half a gallon or more milk every day it is sent to the factory, should you continue to use it? Will it not pay to buy a new one? To be sure, milk cans, strainers, etc., they should be first rinsed in lukewarm water, next washed with hot water, and then be scalded, after which, put them to air and dry. Do not wipe dairy tinware with a dish cloth. Make a bonfire of the old dirty cloths used for wiping dairy utensils and the quality of the milk will go up ten per cent.

### Build Evergreen Hedges.

Readers ought to figure what it would cost to plant a grove of evergreens in the spring on the north and west sides of the barnyards. Plant the cedar on the south and east, two rows eight feet apart. Plant hemlock and spruce on the north and west of them plant two more rows of White pine, Austrian pine, or Black spruce, which ever is your choice. Plant them ten feet apart, then cultivate well, and as your trees grow the low, thick trees will be to the south and east, so that they will all have the sun. Let the limbs of your cedar come right down to the ground. Don't trim the lower limbs off, for they are valuable to keep the snow from blowing through under the trees. The snowback will be on the north side of your grove instead of one in the lot south of the fence. Spring is the time to act. "Procrastination is the thief of time." Now is the accepted time. Go to your nearest nursery some still, cloudy day. Don't take what they have dug up and in the packing house, but go out to the field and take them right from there. Then you will be sure to have live trees. Handle with care and don't let the wind blow on the roots of the trees, for this is sure death to an evergreen tree. Do this, and in a few years you will say you never invested money that paid any better in every way. Groves of other kinds of trees are very good, but they take up too much land, and then when you want a grove their leaves are on the ground.

### Keeping Milk Clean.

Straining of the milk should have special attention. Vessels must be kept thoroughly clean by a good application of hot water and washing soda; hot water, cold water afterwards.

Keep all apartments containing milk in a very clean state, well ventilated, and on no account have bad air. Clean milk pans are indispensable too.

Temperature of cream careful to recollect before churning. Have a thermometer for this purpose—63° Fahrenheit in summer, a little higher in winter.

The churn should be carefully attended to, having it perfectly clean.

The butter carefully washed with clean, fresh water, leaving no traces of milk in it whatever.

The butter should not undergo prolonged working.

The butter in no case used in working or making up.

After salting butter allow it to remain for a short time without making it up for final use.

Every utensil employed in making up butter—first rub fine salt on them, afterwards wash with a small brush and water.

Neatness observed in making up butter. Churning not carried on too long, generally in 35 minutes butter can be obtained.

These are, therefore, some of the principal rules to carry out in butter making. We would also recommend the dairy to be placed in a good position in the dairy.

### The Hired Man.

Farm help is always unsatisfactory unless it is steady and reliable. Hence the hired man should be made to feel that he is something of a fixture on the farm for the time being. His presence there is essential to the successful operation on the farm. This principle is clear enough to the factory or railroad manager, and he does not regard a man as a galling or irritating factor. He is married, and if he is married it is necessary to provide a home for him. Occasionally a man proves a valuable hand, and his wife just as valuable an assistant to the farmer; but such men are rare. Do writer believes that the safer way is to provide a home for the hired man and to family outside of the farm house, and this makes a tenant-house necessary.

I think that on a vast number of farms a tenant house would prove very satisfactory. Certainly a farmer who can employ a man for eight months in a year would be justified in building a house of this kind for his help if he does not have one already.

### Plowing by Electricity.

A successful application of electricity to plowing has been made on a German farm. Two "double-enders" plows were used; one

cut two furrows the total width of 24 inches, and a depth of 9½ inches; the other was a four-furrow machine. Both worked equally well. The power required for the smaller plow was about eight-horse, a twelve-horse portable engine being employed to drive the dynamo. For the larger plow a sixteen-horse engine was used. Running one plow at only four miles an hour, the amount of work done was about twice as much as that of a horse team in one hour. The cost was less than one-half that of animal power. A chain was stretched across the field and securely anchored at either end. The anchors were light and easily moved. The chain passed around the shaft of the motor and the plows were drawn steadily and rapidly from side to side. The feasibility of this method of cultivation was so satisfactorily established that it is proposed to further reduce its cost by utilizing the falling waters of a neighboring stream for the generation of electricity for the purpose.

### SAVAGE INSECTS.

Some of These Kill Birds and Catch Fish—The Mosquito is a Gentle Dove Compared with These Fellows.

"How's that for ugliness?" said an animal collector, taking up a tall bottle and holding it against the light as a connoisseur would wine.

The bottle—a big-mouthed affair—was filled with diluted alcohol and held an extraordinary looking insect, that was apparently all legs and claws, and almost a foot in length.

"I have caught any number of curious creatures," continued the animal hunter, "but this is the most singular. I was prowling through the forest of one of the South American countries one day in search of specimens when I observed a small bird fluttering violently and evidently entangled among the branches of a small tree. Approaching it carefully I saw the supposed branch move, but even then, when within several feet of the bird, I still thought it impaled or caught in some way. Suddenly as I stretched out my hand to release it, I saw that the little bird was in the grasp of

#### A VENGEFUL MONSTER.

a gigantic insect that so imitated the green twigs of the tree upon which it stood that it was almost indistinguishable. The animal was this fellow I have in the bottle, as you see, a perfect imitation of a jointed green twig; even its small wings are imitations of the leaves of a plant.

"It is a gigantic mantis—one of the delicate praying fellows common in this country, but enlarged out of all proportions—a veritable giant. It had been resting on the twig or branch unseen, completely protected by its resemblance to the branch, and the bird had possibly alighted in it and been clasped in the trap-like claws that came together like a pincer. My sympathies were with the bird, but it was such a remarkable occurrence that I stood and watched the tragedy to the finish. The terrible insect remained immovable; only its two claws clutched the bird, the sharp points perforating it when it slowly pressed the struggling body against its mouth, apparently sucking the blood. In any event the bird died in its embrace, and I threw my insect net over the monster, and here it is."

"No, it did not struggle and seemed to be incapable of any quick movement, its limbs being raised almost automatically. It gave me a brace of the insect, and I threw my insect net over the monster, and here it is."

#### A BIRD CATCHER.

taking birds as large as a sparrow. In almost every case they must have been deceived by the appearance of the insect, thinking it a branch of the tree.

"If all the insects which prey upon birds and other animals were collected it would make an interesting showing. One would hardly expect to see an insect preying upon fish, yet in New Zealand I have seen a large dragon fly catch small fish. The big insect would skim along the surface and dart into the water, seize a small fish and beat it away. The same has been observed in this country. Gosse, the English naturalist, saw dragon flies catching small fish in Alabama, while the larvae of the dragon fly is known to be a enemy of small fry."

"Among the bird hunters may be included the scorpion. In the East India Islands a very large specimen is found, and a well-known naturalist actually observed one capture a bird. The scorpion was very large, one and a half inches long, the bird, which was a small one, holding it in its claws and striking it with its claws, killing it almost instantly."

"The South American and African ants are famous in this respect, and often succeed in destroying large animals. A fly in Africa kills thousands of horses and cattle yearly, depositing its eggs in the bodies, where the young live for a while before illustrating the fact that it is not always the largest animal that is the greatest destroyer."

### Mill Lighting in India.

A new and interesting field for electric lighting has been suggested in the construction of some large mills in Bombay. The proprietors of these new factory buildings are about to have their card room lit by electricity, not for the purpose of working at night, but to supplement daylight, which in cloudy weather, and at times, even in the morning and the evening is insufficient for the proper carrying on of the work. In Bombay the ordinary practice in the construction of mills appears to have been to make every story as wide as it could be without impairing its illumination by daylight. Whenever extensions were projected, the first consideration was the utilization of daylight, and this question was allowed to dominate almost every other in the plans of construction. The hampering effects of such conditions can easily be imagined. It is now found that by combining electric lighting and good ventilation extensions can be made in any direction where the cheapness of land or other considerations make it desirable. In other words, if a factory is surrounded by buildings, and has much of the bright light which is so essential to certain textile industries cut off, its work goes on, and even in the gloom of the rainy season neither quantity nor the quality of the product is affected.

Of it in my way have I stood still, though but a casual passenger, so much I felt the awfulness of it—Wordsworth.

## THE HOME.

### For the Lunch-Basket.

Those mothers who have children attending school know how difficult it is to prepare food for their lunches. As they soon tire of one thing, try to have a different bill of fare for every day in the week. Even the bread may be varied by giving them white bread one day and graham or rye another. Rye gems are excellent, and are made by using two cups of milk, half a cup of sugar, one egg, three teaspoonsful of baking powder and enough rye flour to make a stiff batter. Bake in gem pans. Graham gems are made in the same way, using graham flour instead of rye. Try rolls or buns once in awhile. Cut them in two or three slices, spread with fresh sweet butter, and put thin slices of cold boiled ham between, making sandwiches of them. Slices of jelly chicken are good also. To prepare it, boil an old chicken until very tender; remove the meat from the bones, season with salt and pepper. Boil the broth down well, put the meat back, boil a minute or two longer, then pour into a bowl or crock until it is cold.

Slices from a meat loaf are relished by those who eat cold dinners. In making it, you will need one and one-half pounds of veal or beef, chopped fine, one-fourth of a pound of salt pork, also chopped, one pound of grated bread crumbs, three beaten eggs, and one-fourth of a pound of butter. Mix thoroughly, season with salt and pepper, make into a loaf and bake slowly until done.

Hard boiled eggs—Put the eggs into boiling water; boil steadily six or seven minutes, then dip into cold water so the shell may be removed easily.

Instead of cutting slices from large cakes, make the batter by any favorite recipe and bake in round gem pans. They will not crumble or dry out as much as cut cakes do. Ice some with chocolate, others with white icing, and leave some plain.

Molasses cakes are favorites with children. Take one cupful of sorghum, half a cupful of butter, half a cupful buttermilk, one teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cinnamon and cloves, one egg, and flour enough to make a soft batter. Bake in gem pans or in a loaf.

Cookies and dough nuts make a pleasing variety. A good recipe for cookies is: One cupful of butter (part lard may be used if butter is scarce), two cupfuls of sugar, three beaten eggs, one level teaspoonful of soda, one and one-half cupfuls of sour milk, two teaspoonfuls extract of lemon, and enough flour to make a soft dough. Roll thin and bake in a quick oven.

Nothing is more toothsome than slices of cinnamon bread. The old German rule for making it is to take one quart of bread sponge that has raised until very light, one-half cupful of lard or butter, one-half cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one egg, and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Let it rise until very light, work it down, roll until about one inch thick and put in a greased pan to rise again. Put in the oven to bake; when about half done, spread the white of an egg over the top, and bake until done. Sprinkle with sugar, cinnamon, and a little flour. Dried currants or raisins may be added to the dough when it is first made up; the same recipe is good for currant buns, with or without the sugar and cinnamon on top.

A cucumber pickle, or sweet pickled peaches, apples, or pears may be put in occasionally. If a piece of pie is thought necessary, let it be some kind that will not spoil or mash easily. Don't forget to put in some kind of fresh fruit. Apples are easily obtained and are cheap in most localities. Oranges and bananas are always liked, and are very healthful. So by giving a little extra time and thought to the work, a variety of palatable food may be prepared without extra expense.

### Hard Soap.

For hard soap, use 5½ lbs. clean tallow 1 lb. Barb's potash, 1 oz. borax, 1 oz. powdered ammonia; perfume with what you please. First put the potash in a stone crock and pour 3 pints of rain water on it and let stand till it gets cold. Dissolve the borax in a tea-cupful of rain water and pour in crock. Warm the tallow quite warm and stir it all the time you are pouring it in; this requires an extra hand. Dissolve the ammonia in a cup of rain water and add to the mixture before it is cold. Continue the stirring until it is as thick as pancake butter. Then pour it in a wooden box, previously lined with paper so it will come out nicely. When cold and hard, turn out of box and cut in bars with a thread.

### Some Tested Treats.

Moravian Sugar Cake.—One cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar one and a half cupfuls of milk, one cupful yeast, two eggs (or none if not to be had), a little natage. At tea time thicken the cup of yeast with flour, set to rise, and at bedtime add the other things. By morning it should be very light, then place it on a baking stone, thin, let it rise again, then make holes with finger and insert each put butter and sugar and sprinkle sugar over the whole surface—nice brown sugar is best. Then it is ready for the oven.

Potato Biscuits.—One cupful of well mashed potato, one cupful of white sugar, one cupful of yeast, set to rise over night, in the morning add three eggs and flour to form dough, let it rise well, then bake.

Spice Nuts.—One and a quarter pounds of brown sugar, three eggs, keeping the white of one for icing, one teaspoonful of soda, one of cloves, two of cinnamon, five to stiffen. Cut into small cakes, when baked ice.

Scotch Cakes.—Quarter of a pound of butter, five and one half ounces of sugar, one egg, five ounces of flour, half-pouf of faraway seed. Roll out thin and bake. Sand Tart.—Two cupfuls of sugar, one cupful of butter, three of flour, two eggs leaving out the white of one, roll out thin and cut in square with a knife, spread the white of egg on top, sprinkle with caraway and sugar and press a blanched almond in the centre.

First Lieutenant—"By Jove, as we were going over the river on the plank bridge it gave way and the men fell in."

Second Lieutenant—"What did you do?"

First Lieutenant—"I ordered them to fall out, of course."



## SEASONABLE.

### Disinfectants,

Chloride of Lime,  
Copperas,  
Crude Carbolic Acid,  
Phenyl.

### LIME JUICE.

Adam's Root Beer. Absolutely non-alcoholic; a delicious summer drink.

Flavoring Extracts, Syrups, &c., manufactured fresh on the premises.

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## W. W. BOLE,

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

Mrs. Jas. Mair is visiting Prince Albert.

Moose Jaw County Orangemen will celebrate the 12th at Davin Lake.

Miss Ethel Dickson of Regina has been visiting in town since Sunday.

Mr. Bert Whitmore, of the Regina Leader, is in town en route to Banff.

Hon. Jas. T. Rich, Governor of Michigan, will visit the Regina Exhibition.

The four Sunday Schools in town are uniting to arrange for an excursion to Regina during Exhibition week.

The cheering advice comes from Winnipeg that Mr. Furniss, who went down on Friday with a lacerated eye, will not lose his sight.

Mr. Jno. Norquay of the dining hall spent the 1st at the Old Crossing picnic at Regina, and participated in the general ducking.

The government has decided to drop the Hudson's Bay Ry. fake for the present. So Mr. Foster told the House on Tuesday.

The Misses Sweet of Regina are visiting Mrs. Lewis, and Miss Jessie Robson of the same place is the guest of Mrs. G. B. Wallace.

The Masonic church parade on Sunday last was largely joined in by the members of the order. Rev. Mr. Tatham preached a fine discourse.

The sermon to Orangemen to be delivered in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening next will doubtless be well worth hearing. Rev. Mr. Hodnett, the preacher, is a firm believer in the principles of Orangism.

The Edmonton Bulletin thinks the vivid discrepancy between the Department's immigration returns for the past four years and the figures of the police census, must give rise to a suspicion that the vigorous immigration policy has got lost down a crack.

Most extreme heat marked the first four days of July. On Tuesday the mercury registered 104 in the shade. Showers have fallen in different parts of the district during the week, but the section immediately west of town has received very little and it needs some now.

At a special council meeting held last Saturday the term of service of Coun. Beard (elected on June 20th) was summarily cut short by resignation. A new date—Monday July 8—was set for further nominations. Court of revision will be held on the evening of the same day.

Blackfoot Indians at Gleichen recently chased out an obnoxious white missionary and wished to celebrate that feat by holding a sun dance. The authorities objected, and trouble loomed up. Asst. Commissioner Forget of Regina went up on Sunday last, and succeeded in restoring quiet.

Handsome and useful presents to St. John's church are a window blind for the large west window, given by a Moose Jaw lady who desires to remain anonymous, and four complete sets of beautiful colored pendants, the gift of the Hon. and Rev. Canon Courtenay (brother of the Earl of Devon) late vicar of Bovey Tracey, S. Devon, England.

The Revs. Ferrie and Robinson, appointees to Moose Jaw and Boharm Methodist fields, will be unable to fill their charges on Sunday next. The town pulpit will be occupied by Rev. J. B. Taylor, a minister who is en route to the Edmonton country. He will preach at Wesley church in the afternoon. On the Sunday following Rev. Joe Robinson will hold services at Caron, Boharm and Westview.

Chas. McNell left Wednesday for Brandon.

Mrs. Murison, of Grenfell, went to Estevan last evening.

Russell Wilson is away on a trip overland to Dunderburg.

Crops in Western Ontario are almost ruined by drought.

Mrs. E. A. Meller arrived home on Wednesday from Brandon.

Misses Marion and Nora Stevenson arrived from Wolsley on Saturday.

Kansas will be represented at the Territorial Fair by special delegates.

The Presbytery of Regina meets at Regina on Wednesday next, July 10th.

Gordon & Ironside's stock trains have commenced moving for the season.

The London Methodists who wanted Rev. Geo. Daniel are going to get him.

Miss Sidney Simpson came up on Sunday from Indian Head for school holidays.

F. H. Stevenson, of Alameda, has taken the contract for fire-guarding the Soo line from Pasqua to North Portal.

The almost complete immunity from the festive mosquito this season is remarked, for which blessing let us give thanks.

The Police have been scouring the country between here and Saskatoon in quest of an alleged horse thief named McCauley who is wanted at Calgary.

The Lieut.-Governor is in Chicago. A Winnipeg paper is responsible for the statement that he has gone to get pointers on how to entertain American governors.

The new speeding track at the Regina fair grounds is completed, and it is predicted that it will be one of the fastest in Canada. It is constructed upon scientific principles.

Ben. Reid, of Ferguson's, lost several quarts of blood Tuesday evening. He accidentally fell on a heap of broken glass. One of the glasses sustained severed an artery in his right wrist, and he also suffered bad cuts on the palm of his hand.

M. D. MacLeod, from Prince Edward Island, dropped of No. 1 last Friday to see our townsman, M. J., who is a brother. They had not met for six years. He went from here to Prince Albert, and before returning to Prince Edward Island will visit the Coast.

Religious instructions to children during school holidays, commenced, on Tuesday in St. John's church. The sessions are attended each morning by an increasing number of pupils, and there's room for more. The lessons given by the vicar last half-an-hour. All children are welcome.

The travelling dog "Owney" came west with Mail Clerk Hicks on Friday last. He is covered with tags and medals, which collection was added to here. "Owney" started originally at Albany. He has covered many thousands of miles in the last few months. The mail car is his Wagner.

The Methodist church was crowded on Sunday night last when Rev. F. B. Stacey, B. A., preached his last sermon as pastor of the Moose Jaw congregation. On Wednesday the reverend gentleman with his family left for Crystal City, going via Estevan and Napinka. The very best wishes of the people here go with them.

On Tuesday night lightning started fires on the prairie about five miles south east of town, which continued burning through the night. Next day, Const. Walker summoned a number of citizens to form a brigade to stop the fire. They were out fighting for several hours. Some parties who were summoned failed to respond, and on Thursday Magistrate Green had occasion to impose several fines.

Two Regina boys and a scissor-grinding machine started out last Sunday morning to see life. They proposed to ride first class to North Portal and there start in to test the commercial value of the grinding implement. A telegram to a limb of legality of Moose Jaw caught the boys at this point. They swallowed a homily on the child's duty to his parents, some guff about a policeman, a quantity of pride, and then they boarded the next train for home.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM BAKING POWDER  
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

News budgets from Swift Current, Caron, Boharm and Rush Lake are crowded out to-day.

Mr. Ferguson's pigs have a liking for creamy butter milk. Another one was found fast in the tub this week. It was dead.

St. John's church S. S. festival takes place on Sunday. Children will gather and take flowers to the service in the afternoon at 2.30. Special sermons at matins and evensong. The annual picnic is dated for July 10th.

Twelve candidates are writing at the Teachers' Examinations now being conducted in the High School Department by Mr. Hamilton Lang. For second class certificates: William McWilliams; for third class certificates: Agnes Shepley, Gertrude Shepley, Lottie A. Cameron, Louisa Hannah, Mabel Beasley, Wilson A. Stitt, Norman Bellamy, Fred Wilson, Harry Porter, James Simington, James Christie. The examination closes to-morrow afternoon.

The members of the Moose Jaw Lodge, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, paraded to the Church of St. John the Baptist on Sunday evening. The procession numbered about forty. Among the number were Worshipful Bro. R. H. Lowe, P.M., two Past District Deputy Grand Masters, Right Worshipful Bros. T. W. Robinson and H. Sykes. Bro. J. H. Fingland, 33° A. & A. S. R., was also present. Bro. F. H. Tatham, of Broadview, preached the sermon. Besides the vestments of the church he wore his Masonic regalia. The sermon was impressive and instructive. After the service the brethren returned to the lodge room, the Rev. Bro. accompanying them.

### The Webling Sisters' Concert.

Tickets for this high-class entertainment can be obtained from any of the undermentioned Royal Templars, at the price of 25 cents for general admission and 50 cents for ordinary reserved seats: Messrs R. W. Timmins, Donald McLean, W. J. Nelson, J. C. A. Potvin, Hugh Morrison, J. D. Smallwood, Wm. A. Snow, John Wallace, Evan Wilson, and J. P. Callon, or Misses Sofia Tolson, Mary Winn, I. Powell, E. A. Coventry, Louisa Hannah, Rachel White, Ida Lowe, Jennie McCarter, Lena Targett, and Geo. Barker. The seats can shortly be reserved at Mr. Bole's drug store where plans will be kept. Here also special reserve seats, some 35 in number, can be obtained by those desirous of securing the front row of seats, at the price of 75 cents.

### Pioneer.

PIONEER, July 2, 1895.—There was a large attendance at the regular meeting of Patrons on Friday, President B. Smith in the chair. The following questions were discussed: Binder twice, hall rent, etc. A committee was appointed to arrange for binder twice as early as possible, committee to report at a special meeting on July 6th. Present, Smith, Vice, Tadmors and James Campbell form the committee. I see notices are posted re forming Township 17 into a Statute Labor District, and hope the idea will be carried.

Mr. Campbell, school teacher, is away for six weeks' holiday. His absence is felt in Pioneer but not in Fairview.

I have been asked why the educational directors in these parts do not take the same old road to town as formerly. Some say they do not like the water system on that line, as they are not always in bathing attire. They let the horse get the better of them. It is impossible to always make a horse hold out his hand at a word, so perhaps they are well advised to steer west of the pond.

The score made in a baseball match played at Orange hall on the 28th is given below. The 12th will be celebrated on the old grounds and the match ball game will be settled then.

1 Griffith	4 A. Hurbert	2
2 McBride	5 D. L. Dyer	1
3 Latham	6 Porter	1
4 Brown	7 G. Kelly	1
5 Kelly	8 J. G. Kelly	1
6 Paisley	9 C. Heron	1
7 McBride	10 J. C. Dyer	1
8 Wilson	11 E. J. Cudde	1
9 Smith	12 C. Hurbert	1
10 Robert	13 B. Smith	1
11 Campbell	14 D. L. Dyer	1
12 W. McBride	15 A. Powell	1
13 W. Houlter	16 M. Hans	1

Makes the only Red Brick in the Territories.

Manitoba Street, — Moose Jaw

## HUGH FERGUSON,

Wholesale and Retail

## BUTCHER

Fresh meats of all kinds constantly on hand.

## FISH AND POULTRY.

Main Street — Moose Jaw

## HE ANSWERED NOT.

AN ATTEMPTED INTERVIEW WITH PREMIER HAULTAIN.

The Head of the Executive Gets Back From Ottawa, and Declines to be Pumped Regarding the Failure or Success of His Mission.

F. W. G. Haultain, the head of the Territorial Executive, arrived at Regina on Saturday last from Ottawa, whither he had gone early in April to press upon the Government the claims of the North West upon the public purse. Presuming that the premier would have something of interest to communicate, THE TIMES called upon him at the capital.

"Are you prepared to talk about your business at Ottawa?" was the first question.

"No," was the unequivocal reply. THE TIMES must have shown signs of confusion, for Mr. Haultain hastened to add in an explanatory way that immediately prior to his leaving Ottawa, suggestions had been made respecting the North-West Vote, and until the Estimates were passed in Committee of the House it would not become known whether said suggestions were to be acted upon; meanwhile he did not care to make any statement.

Thus checkmated on the first lead, THE TIMES had to change the play. "We have noticed that in the supplementary estimates brought down and passed to complete the expenditure for 1894-95, there was an absence of provision for the refund to the Territories of the \$45,000 expended last fall on special relief works in the districts adjacent to Regina, which expenditure was made by the Executive on assurance of Mr. Daly of the Government that the same would be refunded."

Mr. Haultain assented.

"How in thunder does the Minister attempt to justify that flagrant breach of faith?"

With an air of ask-me-something-easy the premier gazed skyward, and again expressed his inclination to say nothing. "A little later," said he, "when the result of my representations to the government becomes known to me, I may be in a position to say something."

Lord Rosebery, Liberal premier of Great Britain, resigned on Saturday, as the result of an adverse vote in the House of Commons, and Lord Salisbury has accepted the task of forming a government. A general election is expected early in August.

## WANTED

Young Women and Men

orderlies if still young in spirit, of undoubted character, good talkers, ambitious and industrious, can find employment in a good cause, with \$20.00 per month and upward according to ability. REV. T. S. LINCOLN, Brantford, Can.

## WANTED

At the Ottawa hotel, Moose Jaw, one good experienced Cook (engagement to commence first week in July next), and one chambermaid. Apply to R. H. W. HOLT, proprietor.

## LOST!

Two cows, one dark red and one light red, both branded O on left hip and T7 on right side; six years old. Strayed from Caron about 1st day. \$10.00 reward is offered for information that will lead to recovery. J. H. DICKENSON, Moose Jaw.

## LOST.

Lost one bay mare, no-brand, and no white spots, one light colored eye. Strayed from Moose Jaw. Information will be gladly received by J. E. ANNABLE, Moose Jaw.

## STRAYED.

Strayed into my herd on or about June 12th, one red heifer, with white on belly and little white on head, legs and tail, about one year old. Owner may have same by proving property and taking same away. A. H. POWELL, Caron.

## HARVESTERS NOTICE

Persons wanting binder, mower and rake repairs will please leave their orders at the office of the Massey-Harris Co., not later than July next, for by so doing they will save express charges. JNO H. HUNNELL

## NOTICE.

Impounded July 1st, on Sec. 16, Tp. 17, Rg. 23, west 2nd Mer., one sorrel horse pony with four white legs up to knee, large white stripes on face, branded on right shoulder resembling M. JAMES CAMPBELL, Poundkeeper, Caron P.O., Assn.

## NOTICE.

I will trade for horses, cattle or sheep my stock, business and property. Stock consisting of stoves, silverware, glass, piano, organ, furniture, dishes, graniteware, brushes, paints, oils, hardware, tinware, etc. W. R. CAMPBELL.

## NOTICE.

A meeting of the Agriculturalists of the Moose Jaw District is called for Saturday, July 13th, in the Town Hall, Moose Jaw, to receive suggestions as to the best means to check the spreading of noxious weeds. Farmers are requested to bring samples of any weeds which they do not know the name or nature of. By order, J. E. ANNABLE, Sec.

M. J. McLEOD  
BOOTS AND SHOES,  
READY-MADE CLOTHING  
AND  
GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

## Popular Approval

Goes far towards establishing the standing of a business, and the good will and favor we have been shown indicates that those who have dealt with us have been eminently satisfied with their transactions. Our aim is to satisfy our customers by keeping the very best and most reliable goods, and sell at the very lowest possible margin, which is bound to win through time.

M. J. MacLEOD.

## E. A. BAKER & CO.

WE ARE STILL IN IT.....

Our regular stock of Groceries, Flour and Feed, Salt, Hardware, Kalsomine, Paints, Oils, Barbed Wire are full and complete and prices to suit the times.

We are also handling all Dairy Requisites, Cream Delivery Cans, Milk Delivery Cans, Creamers, Separator Oils, &c., &c., &c.

Local Agents for  
Alexandria : Separators.

You can do better with us both in PRICES and TERMS than elsewhere in the whole DOMINION.

Still have limited quantities of Seed Wheat, Oats, Barley and Potatoes for sale.

We take in Exchange for Goods Anything you have to Dispose of.

SCALDS  
and Burns are soothed at once with  
Perry Davis'  
PAIN KILLER.  
It takes out the fire, reduces the inflammation, and prevents blistering. It is the quickest and most effectual remedy for pain that is known. Keep it by you.

## I. M. CHALMERS :

With the keen competition of trade we have been stimulated to greater care in purchasing than formerly and the result is our stock is undoubtedly the choicest and presents greater values than heretofore.

## PRINTS.

In prints the variety and patterns are much superior, embracing the latest designs and colorings. Extra wide cloth which usually sells at 15 cts. we offer for 13 1/2 cts.

## One of Our Many Leaders.

Ladies' Health Brand under vests only 9 cents each—Extra Value.

## DRESS GOODS.

Our Dress Goods in costume length are acknowledged by all to be wonderful. They are meeting with ready sale. Our Cashmerettes, Crapons, and Duckings are undoubtedly the finest. We invite every lady to examine our many lines.

I. M. CHALMERS.

## FOUR \$125 MONARCH BICYCLES

FREE BY WRITING  
Now is your opportunity! Do not delay a moment! We will give FOUR BICYCLES as premiums to the ladies or gentlemen sending in the four largest lists of new subscribers to Winnipeg Saturday Night before the end of July, 1895. All that is required is a little effort in your spare hours and you secure absolutely for nothing one of the BEST MADE CYCLES in America. Begin at once. Send for sample copies and full particulars.

WINNIPEG SATURDAY NIGHT

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R. I. P. A. N. S.  
ONE GIVES RELIEF.  
THE ART OF CURING  
SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM,  
NEURALGIA,  
PAINS IN BACK OR SIDE  
OR ANY MUSCULAR PAIN  
LIES IN USING  
MENTHOL PLASTER.

## Candies!

## Candies!

## Candies!

THOS. HEALEY  
Has just unpacked and placed on exhibition the most complete and select stock of REALLY CHOICE CANDIES ever sold in Moose Jaw.

Also Pineapples, Strawberries, &c., on the way—constantly fresh. Goods bought right and will be sold cheaper than before. Just ask the price.

THOS. HEALEY.